

No. 3906.

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LITERATURE

Alexandre Dumas père: his Life and Works.
By Arthur F. Davidson. (Constable & Co.)

STEVENSON, in one of his most readable essays, called attention to the need of a really satisfactory biography of the great Dumas:—

"The ventripotent mulatto, the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart, and, alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait."

The truth of this statement is amusingly illustrated by the fact that Stevenson himself was not well acquainted with the facts of Dumas's life, or he would have known that the author of his favourite romance was a quadron at the blackest. Mr. Davidson, who tells his readers that the recent celebration of the centenary of Dumas's birth served to crystallize his fifteen years' study of that famous novelist and playwright, is quite justified in saying that there is still room for "a co-ordination of facts which might represent, in justly balanced proportion, and with some pretence of accuracy, both the life of the man and the work of the author." His well-written and authoritative book should be welcome to all English readers who have derived pleasure from the wonderful prose epics or sagas of the Valois and the Musketeers and that gigantic phantasmagoria of Monte Cristo: their name is Legion. Mr. Davidson has studied the available sources for this biography, and the result is that he finds a larger measure of veracity in Dumas's avowedly autobiographic work than less laborious critics have been wont to assume. A careful process of verification shows that even in the passages which it has been the custom to treat as pure romance—in Dumas's account of his own

exploits during the Revolution of July, for instance—there is a very close approximation to historical truth: the almost single-handed capture of the powder magazine at Soissons is confirmed in every detail by contemporary records, in which there was certainly no thought of glorifying Dumas. Consequently Mr. Davidson has felt himself free to draw more largely than might have seemed wise on Dumas's own narrative, even where other confirmation is lacking, and he has thus made his book as entertaining as most novels. The reader is genuinely glad to see that the portrait of Dumas which is thus drawn is engaging without being suspicious. Mr. Davidson has not slurred over the "ventripotent mulatto's" weaknesses—especially where ladies and creditors were in question—but he has done full justice to the nobler sides of his character. The result is to magnify Stevenson's insight when he applied to Dumas the language which the novelist puts into the mouth of that good fellow and ideal lackey Planchet:

"Monsieur, j'étais une de ces bonnes pâtes d'hommes que Dieu a faits pour s'animer pendant un certain temps et pour trouver bonnes toutes choses qui accompagnent leur séjour sur la terre."

Mr. Davidson has hit on one of the deepest secrets of Dumas's constant and undying charm when he says that "this gaieté and verve of the writer—the consequence of full blood, good humour, and sheer animal spirits in the man—are just the qualities which make Dumas so unrivalled a *conteur*." As a presentment of the man himself, one does not know any book on the same scale which comes up to the standard of this volume, in spite of the rather excessive number of misprints in its French.

If there is a weakness in Mr. Davidson's work it is in his literary criticism. One who is unfamiliar with the subject might read his book from end to end without forming any true idea of the nature or meaning of the Romantic revival of 1830, in whose interests Dumas captured the circulating libraries and—in conjunction with Victor Hugo—reanimated the stage. No doubt Mr. Davidson is thoroughly acquainted with that interesting page of literary history, and has deliberately refrained from handling it at length; but it is difficult to help thinking that this was a mistake in a book intended mainly for English readers. Dumas's dramatic work is treated at considerable length, but we miss the most illuminating thing ever said about it—Dumas's own comparison of his method with the elaborate scenery of Victor Hugo: "All I want is four trestles, four boards, two actors, and a passion." The question of collaboration is handled with excellent good sense, and all the cobwebs which later writers have woven over the "nightman's work" of people like the foolish Quérard and the disreputable Eugène de Mirecourt are satisfactorily brushed away, while Maquet's real share in the work is adequately expounded. The description of Dumas's work as a novelist—which is supplemented by a most helpful bibliographical appendix, in which the historical stories are arranged in their proper chronological order—is minute and exact; but here also one feels that Mr. Davidson might profitably have allowed his enthu-

siasm for the great stories to expand itself a little more freely. On the less-known novels—such as the 'Chevalier d'Harmental,' the 'Chevalier de Maison-Rouge,' or the 'Tulipe Noire'—Mr. Davidson writes excellently; but he seems to have thought that enough had been said about the seven great tales by which Dumas's reputation will undoubtedly live. It would be too much to say that this reminds us of 'Hamlet' with the Prince of Denmark omitted; but one would gladly have heard Mr. Davidson's well-considered opinion on the two great cycles and 'Monte Cristo,' even at the cost of a few more pages. He has contented himself with throwing his account of these works into the form of a summary—in which, by the way, he seems, oddly enough, to miss the patent fact that the real hero of the Valois cycle is not Chicot, admirable as he is, but Henri Quatre, the "great Henry" and the darling of French history. It is his hair-breadth escapes from the murderous policy of the Guises and the deadly Catherine, his steady advance nearer and nearer to the throne, that form the connecting link in the eight volumes which also present so many subsidiary epics—the idyllic friendship and tragedy of La Mole and Cocconas; the love and death of the brilliant Bussy, whose end furnishes one of the three or four best fights in fiction; the exploits of the ever-delightful Chicot. So the thread of the other great cycle is furnished by the immortal friendship of the Four Musketeers, so well contrasted in character—the romantic chivalry of Athos, the strength and good humour of Porthos (for whose death not only Aramis, but Dumas himself dropped unaccustomed tears), the subtlety of the *abbé-mousquetaire*, and the surpassing figure of D'Artagnan himself, "a man so witty, rough, kind, and upright, that he takes the heart by storm." One is never tired of hearing good judges praise these immortal books, any more than of reading them, and Mr. Davidson might have made more of his opportunity.

When he comes to 'Monte Cristo,' which is probably the most popular novel that even Dumas ever wrote, there is still more room for the kind of criticism which is missing in Mr. Davidson's pages. In the two great cycles the charm consists in well-drawn character as much as in romantic adventure. Porthos and D'Artagnan, Chicot and Henri Quatre are friends who stay with us, "their sometime selves throughout the year," when we have once learnt to know them in the vivid pages of Dumas. Yet there is scarcely a figure in 'Monte Cristo' which has any claim to our friendship, or, indeed, to existence outside the puppet-show in which it dances so ingeniously. The mysterious and splendid Count himself—another avatar of Dumas—has, indeed, become a household word; but he is scarcely more human than Sherlock Holmes, who has entered the same inner circle in a very similar fashion, rather as a symbol than as a human being. "The early art of 'Monte Cristo,'" says Stevenson,

"down to the finding of the treasure, is a piece of perfect story-telling. The man never breathed who shared these moving incidents without a tremor; and yet Faria is a thing of packthread, and Dantés little more than a name."

If the chapters in question are compared with another tale of buried treasure the reader sees at once how incomparably more alive Captain Smollett and Long John Silver have proved themselves; and yet a hundred people grow hot over the escape from the *Château d'If* for one who is moved by the odyssey of Jim Hawkins. Danglars and Fernand, again, might have changed parts without any one caring; but who could ever confuse Nucingen and Montriveau? To compare the breakfast party at which the mysterious Count makes his first public appearance in Paris with that in *Les Comédiens sans le Savoir*, or the dinner in the *Peau de Chagrin*, is to be aware of the difference between Rembrandt and the scene-painter. Dumas's people here, as in most of his less-known books, are only marionettes, neatly attired and duly labelled. Change the tickets and dresses, and one lay figure is as good as another—often, as the Irishman said, a deal better. Yet, when all this is admitted, there remains the indubitable charm of what is probably the best-known of all French novels. One might almost think that Dumas set himself to show what he could do with mere marionettes. In *Monte Cristo* he owes everything to the choice of subject, and the admirable art with which incidents are piled up. He has combined three of the themes which have best served the story-teller since the days of palæolithic man: buried treasure, escape from prison, revenge on one's enemies. "There never was a child," says one of the greatest authorities on children,

"but has hunted gold, and been a pirate, and a military commander, and a bandit of the mountains; but has fought, and suffered shipwreck and prison, and imbrued its little hands in gore, and gallantly retrieved the lost battle, and triumphantly protected innocence and beauty."

A few of us never put away these childish things, and all but a few wretched ones keep the faculty of delighting in them at times. Dumas was one of the greatest of these eternal children, and in *Monte Cristo* his spell is the stronger, perhaps, because his characters are so wooden that there is nothing to prevent the reader from identifying himself with their achievements. It takes more than the average lack of modesty to persuade oneself that the exploits of Porthos or the valour of D'Artagnan are within one's reach; but we all think that we can dare and do with imprisoned Dantès, find a hoard beyond the dreams of avarice in his island grotto, and beat down our enemies like Danglars. No doubt *Monte Cristo* is mere melodrama, whereas the *Vicomte de Bragelonne* touches a higher chord in human nature. But in many moods melodrama appeals to one as strongly as the hashish which the Count gave his guests. We all need a mental opiate at times, and Dumas's great glory is that he remains a well-nigh unrivalled purveyor of "hashish made words" for our solace.

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.
New Edition by David Patrick, LL.D.
Vol. I. (W. & R. Chambers.)

THE 'Cyclopædia of English Literature' has been approved by generations of readers, but

subsequent research has added so much to our knowledge, both in the correction of questions of fact and in the readjustment of points of view, that a complete remodelling has long been called for. The plan of the new edition scarcely differs from the original, except that it attempts to include all authors who have any claim at all on the notice of the student of literature. In estimating the success of such a work it is necessary to consider, besides the primary requisite of accuracy in its facts, the balance and proportion of the component parts, the judiciousness of the selections, and the adequacy of the criticism on individual authors and on general movements and periods. A work which should comply with all these conditions would be as impossible a phoenix as the perfect anthology. The first defect which presents itself is the inconvenient division caused by the present volume, so that Mr. A. H. Bullen's introductory chapter to the literature of the Restoration is largely concerned with authors who have been relegated to the succeeding volume. It is hard to see why Wodrow, whose *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* did not appear till 1721, was not reserved until he could be treated simultaneously with Peter Walker, the pious packman, when his effect on the Covenanter cult could have been properly discussed. As it is, he is summarily dismissed with a few sentences and a couple of extracts. The final article on 'Welsh and Irish Contributions' is futile, as it attempts nothing more than to specify the writers who had any connexion with Ireland or Wales by descent or birth. Even in this it lacks completeness, omitting, for instance, John Penry, who is called "Penny" in the Martin-Marprelate section. The same reason which makes the inclusion of Lord Herbert of Cherbury or his brother in a chapter on Welsh literature a superfluity should have excluded Ogilby, the translator, from the Scottish section, since his work is entirely English in character. It is perhaps an open question whether more space might not have been devoted with advantage to the mediæval romances, but the subject would certainly have benefited by being treated as a whole instead of being interrupted by the interpolation of a section on religious literature. Apparently Mr. Pollard had corrected his proofs for the press before Mr. J. Hall's edition of *'King Horn'* appeared, as there is no reference made to it, and to the light thrown by Mr. Hall upon the provenance of the three versions.

The historical surveys prefixed to the several sections are useful attempts at performing a task which can never be carried out with entire success. To resume in a few pages the chief tendencies of a literary period is naturally an impossibility. All that is possible at most is to present a few suggestive generalizations. When it is desired to bring the literary development of a period into line with the political and social development the room which the critic takes to expatiate in cannot be too ample. This kind of criticism, of which Taine set the example and which still predominates in France, has never been much cultivated with us. The objection to it is that while it makes a plausible synthesis of one set of facts, it necessarily neglects other sets of facts from which a totally different synthesis could be

constructed. Perhaps the most successful of the historical sections is the contribution of the late Dr. Rawson Gardiner. But he had a comparatively homogeneous material in the Puritan movement. The tendency of the critic who has to compress a view of a large and complex period into a few pages is to confine himself, as Mr. A. H. Bullen has done in treating the Restoration literature, to the selection of a number of literary milestones. We notice that Mr. Gosse, in discussing the Elizabethan song-writers, calls Dr. Campion a *professional* musician, and, writing of the sonnet-cycles, confuses Barnfield's *'Affectionate Shepherd'* with his sonnet-cycle *'Cynthia.'* In the section on the *'Miscellanies'* Lord Oxford should have been mentioned as a contributor to the *'Paradise of Dainty Devices.'* Prof. Saintsbury writes of Dryden with less affectation of style and less insistence on the mechanical part of his author's verse than usually characterize his disquisitions. He might have mentioned a point which M. Beljame has brought out with great ingenuity, the part which Dryden played in the creation of journalism, forming a public by the popularity of his satires, which attracted the serious citizen by their Biblical framework and the courtier by their resemblance to the lampoon, and furnishing an instrument for popular writing by his easy and colloquial prose.

It is not necessary to commend Mr. Sidney Lee's article on Shakspeare, Mr. Pollard on Chaucer, or Mr. Stopford Brooke on Anglo-Saxon literature. Mr. Lang, in discoursing upon the Scottish ballads, seems to approach them too exclusively from the side of the folk-lore student. He makes no attempt to analyze the peculiar literary qualities which invest the Scottish ballad with an atmosphere that the English entirely lacks.

An interesting feature of this new edition is the inclusion of authors who were not considered important enough for admission to previous editions of the *'Cyclopædia.'* Several of these, of course, only appear because greater attention has been paid to the obscure for the sake of the insight which they afford into literary development. But Campion, Sir Thomas North, Philemon Holland, and Florio have become almost household words. The riddle of the identity of Huchown was long the subject of controversy in the *Athenæum*. Evidently the editing of the volume has been carried out with wonderful care and accuracy, and the extracts from the various authors are nearly always representative.

Archbishop Rotherham. By H. L. Bennett.
(Lincoln, J. W. Ruddock.)

THOMAS ROTHERHAM, successively Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln and Archbishop of York, was also for a time Chancellor of England and Chancellor of Cambridge University, and was a man of sufficient distinction and weight, during the troublous times of the last half of the fifteenth century, to warrant his inclusion among the distinguished ecclesiastical statesmen of his day. Moreover, his benefactions to Lincoln College, Oxford, which honours him as her second founder, and his loving munificence to Rotherham, the place of his birth, in

creating there the brief-lived College of Jesus, entitle him to the special recollection of those who revere the educational enthusiasts of our past annals.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether it was worth while for any one, however industrious, to undertake a monograph on the bishop. The late Mr. Guest wrote most amply, and with infinite pains, on the founding and the statutes of the Red College, Rotherham, in his 'Historic Notices' of that town; and the prelate's interesting will was long ago reproduced and edited by Canon Raine for the Surtees Society. Yet these two topics fill nearly half of Mr. Bennett's volume. A life of the archbishop, such as would have proved of genuine value, might have been produced if the task had been undertaken by some laborious antiquary capable of turning to account the episcopal registers that Rotherham left behind him at Lincoln and at York, and of following up his career as a statesman among the countless rolls of the Record Office. The latter source of further knowledge has obviously been ignored by Mr. Bennett; whilst the episcopal registers, although admittedly studied, have been used with such poor and even bad results that it is but kind to surmise that the writer is unversed in documents of that character, and is not capable of mastering them at first hand.

Bishop Rotherham's Lincoln register indicates, it is stated, that "the monasteries were left utterly to themselves," and with regard to those of York that the episcopal right of visitation was "largely dormant." It is further suggested that the power of the monks had virtually made episcopal visitation too troublesome a measure to be put into force. Had Mr. Bennett been acquainted with the general run of bishops' registers of this period he would have known that there was then a tendency to specialize entries, and that the general act-book was not as a rule nearly so full nor so well kept as in the fourteenth century. The 'Norwich Diocesan Visitations of Monasteries,' made by Bishops Goldwell and Nicke, ably edited by Dr. Jessopp, were kept in separate books, which are now among the Tanner MSS. of the Bodleian; and there are good reasons for supposing that this practice was customary elsewhere. We are not aware of any evidence to warrant the assumption that English diocesans were remiss, though often acting by commission, in the visitation of the religious houses under their control during the last century of their existence. Contrariwise, there is much evidence that disproves such a notion. Had the monastic houses been powerful enough to resent and resist genuine episcopal control, the great Benedictine house of St. Swithun, Winchester, or the wealthy priories of Merton and Southwark would scarcely have submitted to the visitations of the commissary of the prior of Canterbury in 1501, *sede vacante*. And yet, as that unpublished register shows, every one of the houses subject to diocesan jurisdiction throughout the three counties of Hants, Surrey, and Cambridge, at once opened its doors to the searching inquiries of the prior's visitor.

Mr. Bennett makes a surprising blunder with regard to the proportion of religious

houses that were under the bishop's control. He states that they were all, save those of the Cistercian Order, and one or two great houses like St. Alban's, under the bishop. He either forgets or has never known that the houses of Premonstratensian, or White, Canons, and the Gilbertine mixed houses (so numerous in Lincoln) were as exempt as the Cistercians; and so, too, were the Cluniacs, who, though accepting charters of nationalization to preserve themselves from suppression as alien priories at the beginning of the fifteenth century, were visited by the commissioners of the foreign abbots of Cluny or La Charité. In fact, the best way of putting the matter is to say that only the Benedictine and Austin houses were subject to the diocesan, although in the case of nunneries of other orders there were occasional exceptions. The wholesale nature of Mr. Bennett's mistake, and the consequent nullity of the arguments drawn from it, become apparent when the question of jurisdiction in the last two of Rotherham's dioceses is examined in detail. He would have his readers believe that the whole of the religious houses of Lincoln and York were, with two or three insignificant exceptions, in the hands of the bishop. But the following are the facts. In the county of Lincoln there were 22 houses under the bishop, whilst there were 27 exempt; in the diocese of Lincoln, which included 7 other counties, the position of the numbers is reversed, but the proportion of the exempt is very high, for the exempt were 49, whilst the non-exempt were 76. In the diocese of York the numbers were about equal—namely, 41 subject to the bishop and 37 exempt. Moreover, if the priories of the various mendicant orders or friars are added, the religious houses into which the bishop could not penetrate save as a favour or matter of courtesy considerably outnumber the other; they would then stand thus: Lincoln, exempt 85, non-exempt 76; York, exempt 67, non-exempt 41.

The only monastic visitation of Thomas Rotherham's cited by Mr. Bennett is one that has already been printed in full by Mr. Guest. It will probably surprise Mr. Bennett to learn that much of the exact phraseology of the injunctions to the Yorkshire nuns of Nunappleton, which he supposes to be peculiarly applicable to their delinquencies, is to be met with in the act-books of other dioceses, and was of the usual form where reformation was needed.

Other errors are observable in Mr. Bennett's pages, such as the sweeping judgment he passes on chantry priests; but it must suffice to have pointed out the serious mistake as to episcopal visitation. Slight uncorrected slips are also not infrequent. Thus, on p. 116 "Dom. Gasuet" is named, which it may be supposed is intended for Abbot Gasquet; and on p. 117 Henry VIII. is settled securely on his throne in the year 1487.

It is not pleasant to be unable to find anything to praise in a volume of some size dealing with the "life and environment" of an important man at an important epoch in England's history, but not even binding, paper, nor type is attractive.

The Story of Prague. By Count Lützow. Illustrated by Nelly Erichsen. "The Mediæval Town Series." (Dent & Co.)

It is no exaggeration to say that among the picturesque cities of Europe—the cities which, both by their fortunate position and their historical associations, ought to be attractive to travellers—Prague holds a prominent place. It is altogether a thing of delight to the tourist, with its quaint streets, its mediæval architecture, and the costumes of the people. It breaks in the most happy manner the continued monotony of the German element which pervades Central Europe. It has become in our own times of additional importance as a barrier against the encroachments of Teutonism. There may be a day when we shall be glad of such a barrier, as M. Chéradame has pointed out in his 'Question d'Autriche'; and that it is regarded in such a light by Germans was recently made obvious by the highly explosive work of Prof. von Halle, of Berlin. This gentleman, in his *Volks- und Seewirtschaft*, is continually telling his countrymen that they must "pierce the Slavonic lines" and "drive back the Slavs." Thus many things are modified in the whirligig of time. Perhaps the day may come when the English will take as much interest in the Bohemian people as they have hitherto shown neglect of them—nay, almost treated them with contempt. And yet this small country has been in bygone days the scene of great struggles for religious and civil liberty. It was to Wycliffe that the Bohemians owed their Protestantism, and they were the predecessors of the Lutherans.

This little history of the city of Prague—which may be said to be a synopsis also of the history of Bohemia—is fortunate in having fallen into such capable hands. The author, Count Lützow, is a Bohemian magnate, formerly deputy in the Austrian Reichsrath, who has made the history and literature of his country his especial study. The results of these investigations he has made familiar to English readers. We have already seen what he can do in this way by his 'History of Bohemia and of Bohemian Literature' and his translation of the singular mystical work of John Amos Comenius entitled 'The Labyrinth of the World.' The history of Bohemia is written upon the buildings of its capital, and the author takes the reader through the great periods—the reigns of Ottokar II., Charles IV., John of Luxemburg (slain at Crecy), and the great King George Podiebrad. After its unfortunate union with the house of Habsburg the glories of the little country gradually declined. The Habsburgs were determined to make it an hereditary appanage of their territory and to germanize it. Wiser councils have, however, prevailed in our own time. The outbreak of the Thirty Years' War and the story of the "defenestration" are commonplace of history. The unfortunate battle of the White Mountain (1620) and the short, disastrous rule of Frederick are also well known. When Count Lützow relates these historical episodes his familiarity with the original authorities enables him to add many close and graphic touches. These form some of the most valuable features of his work. In reading books written in English on Slavonic countries the critic is too often

deterred from any feeling of confidence in the author by seeing that he is spelling all the names with German orthography and (even if it be unconsciously) writing from a German point of view. It need hardly be said that Count Lützow labours under none of these disadvantages. All the *fontes* of Bohemian history are open to him.

After a minute account of the terrible executions of the patriots following upon the battle of the White Mountain, he shows how the country settled down, exhausted and humiliated. Its eminent sons were in exile; the favourite trick of conquerors, which never seems to die out, was put into practice. The country was settled with aliens, with the view of driving out the Bohemian language and assimilating the country to the rest of the empire of the Habsburgs. But if we examine history we shall find that in nearly every case—we had almost said in all cases—this treatment results in failure. Even, however, in the darkest days there were men who gloried in being Bohemians, as was the case with the Jesuit Balbin, whose name will ever be held in esteem among his countrymen. Joseph II. did good by his Edict of Toleration. The nineteenth century saw the Bohemians returning to their self-consciousness. Their language had been banished from polite circles, but when the patriots aroused the national feeling the language was a powerful auxiliary. The great revival is well described by Count Lützow, and it will ever be connected with the honoured names of Jungmann, Kollar, Schafarik, and Palacky. Since this time the literature in the vernacular has made steady progress. There is a whole series of distinguished men worthy of fame's beadroll, and even in a short notice we cannot pass by such names as Vrchlicky, Zeyer, Cech, and Sladek in poetry, and Palacky, Kalousek, and Tomek in history. The Bohemian element spreads, and many of the timid who might have been lost under a German baptism avow themselves the true sons of their country.

Besides these summaries of historical and literary periods in the country Count Lützow supplies minute descriptions of the buildings, the palaces and the churches. In this respect he is ably seconded by the picturesque talent of Miss Erichsen, who seems to have really wonderful skill in finding out the quaintest bits of architecture in the town. Not a "coign of vantage" escapes her.

It is reasonable to prognosticate a great success for this charming little book. And here it may be added that it is written in most lucid language, for Count Lützow has mastered our capricious and rebellious idiom. Towns like Florence, Nuremberg, Verona, and others have had their prophets in abundance, but Prague has been more or less neglected, or only seen through German spectacles. The Englishman has been content to take his history of Bohemia from the Germans; we might as well read the life of the Duke of Wellington written by a Frenchman. We now have it from the Bohemian or really national point of view. Let us hope that our countrymen will rise refreshed and instructed from this book. It is only left to wish that the absurd use of the name Bohemian could be no longer applied to gipsies and persons of irregular artistic

habits. Mürger, however, made it popular in France, and Thackeray introduced it into England. We already had our own word for the wandering tribe from the East and need not have imported another which originated, as it seems, from the abusive remarks made by Æneas Sylvius on the hardy soldiers of Zizka, whom he hated for their Protestantism.

Extracts from the Records of the Company of Hostmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Published for the Surtees Society.)

THE continued existence of the Company of Hostmen at Newcastle-upon-Tyne is a quaint example of the national reluctance to deal a moribund institution the finishing stroke. It is often said that institutions are organic, yet we know nothing in nature that can fitly be compared to the dead-alive British institution whose survival through the ages has no connexion with its fitness. Undoubtedly killing, in the case of the Company of Hostmen, would have been murder, for here we find it in 1902 so much alive that it celebrates its three hundredth anniversary by supplying the Surtees Society with the means to publish its life-history. That that history is decidedly dull, and could excite interest only in those who are prepared to quarrel over the archaeology of the coal trade, is not the fault of the Company, nor the fault of the editor, who in an erudite introduction does all that can be done to make the story interesting. Indeed, in the hands of Mr. F. W. Dendy, who edited the records of the Newcastle Merchant Adventurers for the Surtees Society, and has inquired minutely into the origin of the later mercantile companies, the story loses none of its point. The Hostmen have made many strange, unaccountable jumps in the several stages of their evolution, and there never was an organism whose end was more utterly remote from its beginning. Too many of the historical links are missing, but the story seems to be this.

In the beginning the law disapproved of unregulated visiting from persons not of one's own tribe. Anglo-Saxon hospitality allowed even less than the proverbial hospitality of the "rest-day, dress-day, and press-day," unless, as may be suspected, the first and last are the days of arrival and departure. For the Anglo-Saxon the law came in to settle the point, Where does the week-end end? The laws of Edward the Confessor repeat, even more clearly, the inhospitable law of Hlothare and Eadric: The first night a stranger, the second night a guest, the third night "agen hine," which being interpreted is, put your visitor with the servants. But, strange to say, in the old time there was more hospitality to be had in the town-house than in the country-house. London passed the rule through the towns that merchants might stay forty days. But the merchant must "host" with a burgess, who is under oath to share with his fellow-burgesses any bargain that can be made for the purchase of the visitor's goods. At first there is no special bond of fellowship among burgesses who can spare a bed as against those who cannot, but the trade of inn-keeping develops and hosting is specialized. At Newcastle the Company of Hostmen is first heard of in 1517, thanks to

an incidental mention that leaves missing an important link. It is not known what fellow-feeling united the hosts at that moment. When next we hear of the Company, the bond of fellowship is one based on a monopoly of the sale of coal and grindstones!

Mr. Dendy suspects that the entertainers of merchant strangers had managed gradually to oust their fellow-burgesses from opportunities of selling to the visiting merchants those commodities which they were likely to want in Newcastle; and the story of the hosts' control of the provisioning of fishermen who chanced to visit Yarmouth seems to warrant the suspicion. However that may be, Elizabeth sanctioned the Newcastle monopoly by charter in 1600, for it meant a secure 1s. per chaldron to the Crown. The town officials were squared by a payment on the shipping of coals, and the hosts were left with only one weak point in their monopoly, an uncertainty on the question of the right of admission to the Company. At this juncture the records begin. They consist largely of the names of the members, accounts, rules for the sale of coal, for the control of the "keels" and lighters, of the "fitters" or factors; and there are interesting evidences of the useful activity of the Council of the North. The Hostmen easily secured control of the coal mines, but with the Commonwealth there came a bad hour for monopolists, and it was only owing to their excellent organization that the royalist coalowners remained in possession. The Cromwellian Government found that the power of the monopolists could only be used, not broken, and this though Ralph Gardiner's 'England's Grievance Discovered' made known to the world that Newcastle men were not at one in the matter. The breakdown did not come till about 1703, and it came then because the Hostmen, sons and daughters of previous generations of Hostmen, or enfranchised by apprenticeship, were not all true to each other. A few saw their way to better profits by "assisting owners of coals not free of the society." Mr. Dendy aptly quotes in illustration the cause of death in the Birmingham Bedstead Alliance. When the Newcastle society sought to bring pressure to bear on the offenders, judicial decisions in the courts of law went against them, and as they could not enforce their regulations, voluntary "combines" took their place. The end seemed at hand when a clause of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835, provided that every person in any borough might follow every lawful trade and occupation within the borough. But the institutional organism has a safe and ready means to immortality by way of the trust, and of this the Hostmen took advantage.

At the moment when "trusts" of another nature crowd upon us, the publication of these records is opportune. The index is excellent, an improvement in many places upon the text. Thus, where the text has Ronè, Zonese, the index correctly interprets Rouen, Zouche. It is a pity nowadays to follow the old bad custom of printing abbreviated Latin with the missing letters not supplied, and no marks of abbreviation.

Tolstoy, his Life and Work. By John Coleman Kenworthy. (Newcastle, Walter Scott Publishing Company.)

'THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF LEO TOLSTOY,' by Mr. G. H. Perris, which was noticed in our columns a short time ago, has now been followed by a very similar work by Mr. Kenworthy. The range of the latter writer is not so wide as that of his predecessor, yet he has some interesting personal details to communicate. He is a devout disciple of the great teacher, like him a vegetarian and an enemy of militarism. His first impressions of Russia are vividly described. He feels depressed by the plains of Central Europe which he has to traverse; and, indeed, he rather calls to mind Dr. Arnold, who used to complain pathetically that there was no considerable hill between Rugby and the Ural Mountains. Mr. Kenworthy even goes so far as to feel satisfaction that Tolstoy is descended from the Princes of Montenegro, for he says that "the spirit of freedom and great souls are of the mountain, not of the plain." We have never before heard of these princely factors in the seer's genealogy.

Everybody knows how severely Tolstoy has spoken of his earlier days before he realized his mission to the world; but it is not wise to pay attention in all cases to the exaggerated language of this self-reproof. In the same way Bunyan heaped abuse upon himself, but as one of the causes of his self-condemnation was that he used to play tip-cat on Sunday, nobody nowadays thinks of laying much stress on his reproaches. By the way, Mr. Kenworthy speaks as if the 'Pilgrim's Progress' had been translated into Russian only about ten or fifteen years ago, but we ourselves possess a copy in old leather binding (unfortunately wanting the date) of a translation which must have certainly been made in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. The type and orthography alone would prove this.

While speaking of translations, Mr. Kenworthy repeats the story of the German whose knowledge of Slavonic was so slight that he rendered Tolstoy's quotation of the Biblical expression "I will repay" into "I play the ace." Other versions equally ridiculous could be cited.

Mr. Kenworthy describes in a sympathetic manner the interviews which he had through an interpreter with parties of Russian Socialists. He adduces some instances of wealthy men who had taken to communism. Perhaps these changes seem to Russians to come more naturally because their country has never known any feudal institutions. Our author's descriptions of the peasants are decidedly good—tender-hearted, almost childlike men, whose simplicity is more striking from its contrast with their frequently gigantic stature and copious beards. Mr. Kenworthy passes in review the opinions of Tolstoy on wealth, marriage, war, and other topics which he has discussed in his works. The author breaks a lance with the writers in the *Times* who have attempted to satirize Tolstoy's views about art; in an eloquent passage he compares Ruskin and Tolstoy, but thinks that the latter "seeks for the heart of the people, and is finding it more directly." To use Mr. Kenworthy's metaphor, we do not see the sap and its flow in a tree; yet they

are secretly working, and are the life of the tree. In the same way he thinks that the opinions of Tolstoy will gradually leaven society:—

The secret germs
Begin to stir and glow before they bud.
Such days there are
In the slow story of the growth of souls.

The Ethical Treatises of Berachya, Son of Rabbi Natronai ha-Nakdan: being the Compendium and the Masref. Now edited for the First Time from MSS. at Parma and Munich, with an English Translation, Introduction, Notes, &c. By Hermann Gollancz. With three Facsimiles. (Nutt.)

BERACHYA NAKDAN has been the subject of much controversy among bibliographers. The time of his activity, the country in which he lived, the works to be assigned to him, and even the form of his name have given rise to much dispute. Wolf, De Rossi, Zunz, First, Steinschneider, and Neubauer have tried to solve the problem, and the conclusions of each differ more or less from all or most of the others. A fresh impetus was imparted to the controversy by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, who, in his introduction to the 'Fables of Æsop,' published in 1889, endeavoured to identify Berachya with a certain "Benedictus le puncteur," an Oxford Jew, mentioned in one of the Record Office rolls as "paying a contribution to Richard I. on his return from captivity." Mr. Jacobs was exceedingly positive about this identification. "We could not," he said,

"have a closer translation of Berachya (the blessed) ha-Nakdan (the Punctator), and there has always been a tradition that Oxford Jews helped towards the foundation of the University. Few identifications of mediæval personages rest on stronger grounds than these, and we may fairly assume, I think, that Berachya Nakdan lived in England about 1190 A.D., and was known among Englishmen as Benedict le puncteur."

This theory is connected with the idea that the same Berachya assisted "Alfred the Englishman" in translating a series of fables from the Arabic, and that this translation was one of the sources of the fables of Marie de France. But the searching criticism to which Mr. Jacobs's opinion has been subjected by Neubauer, Steinschneider, and H. Gross, author of 'Gallia Judaica,' has, to say the least of it, greatly shaken the proposed identification; and as our Berachya was in all probability absolutely ignorant of Arabic, his supposed connexion with "Alfred the Englishman" also falls to the ground. Prof. Gollancz, who in the elaborate introduction to the present work supplies a full and clear account of the whole discussion, is, however, not satisfied with merely refuting Mr. Jacobs's theory, but tries to arrive at positive conclusions on the disputed points. He considers that the title "Nakdan" (punctator) must be taken "to apply not only to Berachya, but generically also to his father." The name "Krispia," which has so often been regarded as another designation of Berachya, Prof. Gollancz holds not to belong to him at all. He believes our author to have been born at the beginning of the twelfth century, and to have reached the culminating point of his literary

career between the years 1160 and 1170. The sphere of his activity he places in or near Lunel, in the south of France. It must be owned that the arguments advanced in favour of these views are, in part at least, really strong, and that Prof. Gollancz has fully earned the thanks of Hebraists and others by his thorough and patient examination of the whole subject.

Turning now from an account of these discussions to the works of Berachya himself, we may describe these as translations and compilations rather than as in any sense original productions. He prepared Hebrew renderings of the 'Questiones Naturales' of Abelard and of a 'Lapidarium.' The two works published in the present volume represent an array of chapters on ethics and religion taken mainly from Saadya Gaon; and the better-known 'Fox Fables' of Berachya are, according to Prof. Gollancz himself, largely based on old French collections of fables. The title 'Compendium' bestowed on the first ethical treatise contained in this volume is rather unfortunate, for the second treatise ('Masref,' i.e., Refiner) is itself a kind of compendium of the first. It is not impossible that Berachya himself called the first treatise by the fanciful title 'Ithiel we-Ukkal,' these two names, taken from Proverbs xxx. 1, standing at the head of the work. Prof. Gollancz, who prints the same as three words (אֵתִיִּל וְאֻכָּל), naturally translates "God with me, and I prevail." But even if this form be found in the MSS. themselves, the original intention of using the words as fanciful names need not be excluded.

Ernest Lavisse: Histoire de France.—Tome Premier. II. *Les Origines: La Gaule Indépendante et la Gaule Romaine.* Par G. Bloch.—Tome Deuxième. II. *Les Premiers Capétiens (987-1137).* Par Achille Luchaire. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

THE contemplation of this work fills the student of English history with shame. It is not enough that no manual of English history exists to which a serious student can be directed; large periods of it are not even covered by the semi-popular monographs which are mistaken by English readers and writers for history, and the only attempt at a history of our country is written in German, and has not been translated into English.

The former of these half-volumes contains an exhaustive study of Roman and pre-Roman Gaul. The first hundred pages are devoted to its history up to the completion of the Roman conquest, and, traversing as they do well-known ground, are marked by no special interest. The remaining 350 pages are devoted to a study of Roman Gaul in three books—its government during the first and second centuries; its history and government from the second to the fourth centuries; and to a history of Gallo-Roman society, its towns, its intellectual and moral life, and its social organization. The lists of sources and of works to be consulted prefixed to every section show how much M. Bloch owes to his predecessors, and a careful study reveals the skilful use he has made of materials not strictly confined to Gaul; but the lucid arrangement of these materials and the consistent and interesting

account he puts before us are entirely his own.

No doubt faults can be found with his work. The author is, like most French scholars, French to a fault. He ignores almost entirely the writings on the Celtic and pre-Celtic races outside France, and thus loses effect and causes confusion, as in his remarks on the Iberi. Moreover, some of his views on the Gallo-Roman city are open to criticism, and have received it from his fellows. But approaching it as a whole we are bound to say that no more excellent piece of work has been done for many a day. Nay, more, any beginner reasonably equipped for historical study will learn more of Roman Britain from this book, which hardly names the word, than from any English history in existence.

The first part of the second volume, dealing with the Frankish invasion and the empire of Charlemagne, has not yet appeared. The second part, treating of the rise of feudality, is in the capable hands of M. Luchaire. There is no need to remind students of mediæval institutions of their debt to him; he has been their teacher for twenty years. There is, naturally, a certain development and change of view in the years that have passed since his *Histoire des Institutions Monarchiques sous les Premiers Capétiens* (1883). The treatment is more comprehensive and on a different scale. The first book treats of feudality and the Church, the second of the birth of the mediæval Renaissance. For English readers the most interesting chapters will be those dealing with the various provincial dynasties, the rise of Cluny, investitures, monastic reform, the emancipation of the people, and the three chapters dealing with literature, art, and the religious and philosophic opposition. But these general headings hardly indicate the author's fulness of treatment. Every paragraph is a carefully condensed history, often of little-known episodes; witness the account of the heresies of the Apostolics, of the Soissonese, of Eon de l'Étoile and of Pierre de Bruis, of Henri de Lausanne, of the Cathari and their kindred sects. There is, too, a clear account of the latest theories of the development of Gothic from Romanesque architecture, which shows how far we have travelled since the days of Viollet-le-Duc.

The consideration of this history, issued in monthly parts or even in single numbers, raises in the mind the question as to the kind of public for whom it is intended. There is obviously no such public in England, for if there were we should not be welcoming a history of England from one of our universities beginning when most of our institutions had been irrevocably moulded, and in which specialists on debatable points are offered twenty or thirty pages to treat of subjects which demand five times that space at least. Worse still, there is no machinery for making such a public—no institution approaching in thoroughness of system the great French schools of history and paleography, which every year disperse a number of highly trained students and teachers, whose influence on the educated classes of France as a whole must be incalculable.

One result of our want of system is that we have lost the power of originating, but

we may surely retain that of copying, and where the great house of Hachette have set such a splendid example surely some English publisher can follow. In the meantime we offer to those responsible for this magnificent work our heartiest congratulations. No serious student can afford to overlook a work written by men of the class of MM. Bloch, Luchaire, Langlois, &c., dealing with periods they have made their own and with matters which so intimately affect our own history. We especially recommend it to free public libraries in search of a history of France at once trustworthy and readable, while fuller than the rather trumpery school-books that are the only ones open to English readers.

The Life and Times of Alfred the Great. By Charles Plummer. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The King Alfred Millenary. By Alfred Bowker. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. PLUMMER has done well to publish the six Ford Lectures that he delivered at Oxford in Michaelmas term, 1901, on the life and times of Alfred. They give evidence of ripe historical scholarship, and of a considerable power of arriving at safe deductions amid the clash of apparently contradictory statements. It is a pity, however, that he has fallen into the pedantic fad, which originated at Cambridge, of writing the Latin *v* as *u*.

This discriminating treatise not only on the life and actions of Alfred, but on the most recent writings on the same subject, affords occasional lively reading, for Mr. Plummer does not hesitate to express himself in sarcastic terms of some degree of humour. The Bishop of Bristol's idea of Alfred is said to be that of "a Broad-churchman with agnostic proclivities," whilst Mr. Macfadyen is supposed to regard him as "a nineteenth-century Radical, with a touch of the Nonconformist conscience."

It is seldom that serious history—and serious history is beyond doubt the genuine aim of the lecturer—is blended with such curious lapses into a flippant style. The vigour and truth of the brief reference to the character of Eadburh, Offa's daughter, as "the Jezebel of Wessex history, spending a dishonoured and mendicant old age at Pavia," are admirable; but it is somewhat of a bathos to read on the next page how the same lady "put her foot in it with Charles the Great." It may, perchance, be opportune to talk to young Oxford, in the delivery of these lectures, of how Asser

"cut up his biographical matter into strips, put the strips into a hat, and then took them out in any order which chance might dictate";

but surely when the lectures are printed in an abiding form such colloquialisms might with advantage be omitted.

Mr. Plummer is, on the whole, convinced of the historical authority of Asser's life of Alfred, whilst he is justly indignant with the interpolations inserted by generations of editors. He deals critically, however, with the suspicious features of Asser's work, amongst which he places the excessive self-assertion of the author in the foreground. In connexion with this suspicion as to the reiteration of the phrase "his very own

eyes" and like expressions, Mr. Plummer tells the following anecdote:—

"Some few years ago I was dining in a college not my own, where one of the junior fellows told us a somewhat startling tale, prefacing it with the remark that the incident was unquestionably true, as it had happened to himself. 'Ah,' said the senior fellow, with the frankness which is one of the privileges of seniority, 'whenever a man begins a story in that way, I always know that some bigger lie than usual is going to follow.'"

Mr. Plummer prefaces this story, told in the first person, by the assertion that it is "a personal reminiscence"; nevertheless, a large proportion of readers of this tale will at once recognize it as one of considerable antiquity, numbering, at all events, more years than those which pertain to the present holder of the Ford lectureship. It therefore follows that this ill-mannered senior fellow who spoke in Mr. Plummer's presence was a sad plagiarist, or else that the identical suspicions assigned to Asser's veracity must be transferred elsewhere.

The puzzling question of the unction of the child Alfred at Rome when the Pope "hallowed him as king" is well treated by Mr. Plummer. It has been suggested that the unction which formed part of the rite of confirmation was afterwards misinterpreted as a royal anointing. This supposition, so generally received by many writers on Alfred, will not stand the test of close examination. The Chronicle plainly distinguishes between Leo's hallowing the lad as king and receiving him as "bishop's son" as two separate acts. Mr. Plummer offers two solutions, either of which is possible and original. In the first place, it is remarked that the statement as to the hallowing is confirmed by Pope Leo's letter to Alfred's father, wherein he states that he has "invested him as a spiritual son with the girdle, insignia, and robes of the consulate, as is the manner of Roman consuls"; Clovis wore a diadem after receiving the consular insignia from Constantinople; and in these ceremonial matters the Papacy followed the traditions of the Byzantine Court. If, then, the imposition of a diadem on the child's head formed a part of the ceremony of consular investiture, it would come sufficiently near to a royal coronation to afford some considerable justification for the descriptive terms used both by Asser and the Chronicle. The second suggestion is, however, though bolder, much more probable. The visit of the child Alfred to Rome took place in 853, when his succession to the West Saxon throne could not have been foreseen by any ordinary method, inasmuch as he had three older brothers then alive. "But," adds Mr. Plummer,

"is it not possible that he may titularly have held some subordinate royalty conferred on him by his father for this very object? Athelstan, the under king of Kent, disappears from history after 851. Æthelberht, Alfred's second brother, was appointed to that under kingdom. Æthelwulf went to Rome in 855. Is it not just possible that in the interval it may have been titularly conferred on Alfred? What emboldens me to make this suggestion is the curiously interesting parallel of Louis the Pious, who, at the age of three, was crowned by Pope Hadrian I., in 781, as king of Aquitaine."

As to the death of Alfred, it is known that it occurred on October 26th, when the king

was only fifty-two; but there is not a little difficulty in determining the year. Mr. Plummer believes that it took place in the year 900; but the balance of historical scholarship is in favour of 899. The arguments in favour of the latter year, as set forth by Mr. Stevenson, both in the *Athenæum* and in the *English Historical Review*, were accepted by Dr. Stubbs as conclusive.

Mr. Bowker, who worthily filled the mayoral chair of Winchester during the recent successful Millenary Commemoration, has brought out, with much appropriateness, a handsome and well-illustrated volume containing a record of the whole proceedings. It is divided into three sections—'The Commencement,' 'The Commemoration,' and 'Afterwards.' The first part, which might have been better termed 'The Beginning,' tells of the addresses of Mr. Frederic Harrison and Sir Walter Besant, the message from Queen Victoria, the meeting at the Mansion House, and the whole of the preliminary proceedings, including a reference to the controversy as to the exact date of Alfred's death which appeared in the columns of the *Athenæum*. The record of the actual commemoration on September 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1901, is a well-edited account of the whole proceedings, and the admirable series of photographic plates of the procession, of the statue, and of the well-conceived tableaux of Alfred's life will be much valued by the delegates of the many learned bodies and universities from across the seas, both from our own colonies and from the United States. The best part of the 'Afterwards' is the full text of Prof. Skeat's remarkably concise and valuable paper on 'The King's English, from Alfred to Edward VII.'

The Holy City, Athens, and Egypt. By Sir William Charley. (Marshall Brothers.)

In his way, no doubt, Dr. Lunn is a benefactor to the English people. He and his companions, Messrs. Perowne, have for some years organized excellent tours to historic places all over Europe, whereby people of limited means, and of limited experience in travel, can visit with economy and comfort scenes and monuments formerly beyond their reach. Nor are his parties confined to this class. Rich people and learned people occasionally travel in his company, and enjoy the fruits of his good management and his comfortable and business-like arrangements. But as there are spots even upon the sun, so there are flaws even in Dr. Lunn's perfections. He allows, perhaps he even encourages, his clients to publish accounts of their tours under his auspices. If he will take a critic's advice he will bind them under a contract not to do so, for the works so composed seem to us likely to spoil his business by shedding an air of ridiculous vulgarity over his serious and sensible work. The present book is not the first of these essays which we have reviewed; let us hope it will be the last, for not even the high-sounding titles of Knt., K.C., and D.C.L., and the fact that the present writer has defended the House of Lords, can save him from the severest criticism. If his defence of the House of Lords is of serious value, then we can only say with the famous painter, *ne sutor supra crepidam*. Of the art of writing a book of travel Sir William Charley is wholly and hopelessly ignorant.

Facing the title-page he puts a photograph of himself and his wife, dressed up in "Bethlehem costume"—a thing more suitable to a fancy ball in Hackney or Camberwell than a prelude to the sights of Athens and Jerusalem. Then, after a brief preface concerning the facts of his tour, he dedicates the work to his mentor Mr. Connop Perowne, and has the inconceivable assurance to call it "a love story." Under this phrase is generally understood some plot and some description of character; some difficulties to be overcome or some risks to be run. What is Sir William Charley's story? A young clergyman desires to visit Jerusalem; two young ladies, of whom one has been trained at Gorton, desire to do the same; they embark with Mr. Perowne and take the trip together; at its conclusion the parson is understood by the company to be engaged to one of them. Was there ever plot more utterly commonplace? The conversations between the lovers would be just as commonplace, were they not often extremely comical; for the charms displayed by the maiden are her ability to roll off from memory pages of dry facts from Murray or Baedeker when she is asked a question. Anything more chilling to the emotions it is difficult to conceive. But the whole work consists of questions and answers, like 'Mang-nall's Questions' which our grandmothers taught their children. Here are specimens: "When was the Parthenon completed?" asked her sister. 'B.C. 438,' replied Mabel, promptly. 'Albinia Wherry in her excellent work on Greek sculpture tells us it was the most perfect specimen of a Doric temple of the kind known as Peripheral Octastyle' (*sic*), and so on for a page. They come to the theatre of Dionysus, which we are told could hold 30,000 spectators (an incorrect assertion). "This," said Mabel, "I regard as the most famous theatre of the world, associated as it is with the plays of Æschylus," and so on. "Everard rewarded Mabel for this tribute to his favourite authors with a grateful smile." Was there ever worse twaddle printed? And there are nearly 450 pages of it! It is, in fact, a guide-book of the kind that any man can make with scissors and paste from a dozen or two of the standard works on the subject. This concatenation of excerpts is not done without some diligence, and in the present case not only are there careful references to the sources, but all the titles of the authors—A.M., D.D., F.R.S., &c.—are stated with punctilious ceremony. But the putting together of these scraps is not the composing of a book, for which more is required than pen, ink and paper, scissors and paste. Writing a book is an art, and not journeyman's work. In the present volume there are two lecturers, who indulge in the most matter-of-fact lectures. "On reaching the open air Mr. Winterton-Wide produced a pocket-book, and said: 'With your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I will read you some passages from well-known authors,' which the scissors then supply. On the whole, the extracts are carefully printed; now and then the author cannot help showing that he is only an outsider. He is surprised that few English names appear over the shops in Alexandria. The French names he refers back to Napoleon's occupation in 1798! He seems to have no suspicion of Lord Cromer's policy, whereby French and Arabic remain the

official languages of a country that England controls. He speaks of the god Thoth as *Thut*. The latter form is surely false. Thouth and Thout are found in papyri. Here is an analysis of the phenomenon of giddiness which is entertaining: "Great care, says Dr. Lunn [with a full reference to chapter and verse], must be taken in the descent" (of the Pyramids). Here is our author's justification of this valuable remark:—

"If the traveller descends, with his face outwards, so as to be able to see to the bottom of the Pyramid, when he is hundreds of feet above it [?], the force of attraction may defy the efforts of the guides to hinder him from being drawn from their supporting arms and precipitated downward, especially if he has a tendency to lightness in the head."

The problem why the force of attraction should be stimulated to such dangerous freaks by the fact of a man's face being turned outwards, and his being light in the head, would afford material for a delightful commentary. Any one with spare time and inclination for fooling will find many similar passages in the book. But is it worth the trouble of writing out any more for our readers? It is more to the purpose to assure them, as we can do from personal experience, that Dr. Lunn's tours are by no means so absurdly didactic as this volume would imply. It is perfectly easy to go through any of them from beginning to end without being attacked by either pedants, or cicerones, or blue-stockings, or other such parasites—the banes and the bores of modern travel.

NEW NOVELS.

A Son of God. By J. A. Steuart. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THIS novel does not come up to the level of the same writer's 'The Minister of State,' and, indeed, its amateurishness, both of conception and of treatment, would seem to suggest that it belonged to an earlier period in the writer's career. In a prefatory note we are told that

"among the signs of the times there is no more remarkable, no more encouraging omen than the swift drawing together of the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples. This story of Great Britain and America illustrates the community of interest and sentiment which is fast Americanizing England, and Anglicizing America."

The latter statement may be correct, but it does not appear so to the present reviewer. That serious-sounding prefatory note may have the effect of frightening some frivolously inclined readers from the pages that follow. In the author's interests we would reassure them. There is little that is serious and nothing that is abstruse, or even particularly thoughtful, about the book. Not to mince matters, its psychology is somewhat childish. It is just a pretty and sentimental story, in which the scheming villain is properly trounced, and the handsome, stalwart hero (in his fascinating military uniform) is richly dowered with love and wealth and happiness, as heroes should be. So far as the study of the American and British national characteristics is concerned, the narrative is valueless. The young American who is a born millionaire and spends half

his life in European capitals does not slangily scoff at mountain scenery, and "guess that a considerable towerist traffic might be done if light railways were run up famous bens." English earls who desire to marry American heiresses do not "swagger through New York drawing-rooms with coronets under their arms." Very few American millionaires talk habitually in the language of Bret Harte's and Artemus Ward's comic characters, as they do in this story; and clever and shrewd young men of fashion in England do not turn pale and bite their nails, or almost faint, or behave insultingly at table, when the American heiress they are courting speaks kindly to a rival. But, as has been said, 'A Son of Gad' is a pretty and entertaining story, in the circulating-library sense. But its author could do a good deal better.

A Soldier's Love. By Alfred Wilson-Barrett. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THIS tale belongs to a type of which publishers were turning out examples by the gross, one might say, during last year. The hero's name is Enguerrand de Rocheouart, the period is the last decade of the seventeenth century, and the narrative is concerned mainly with Jacobites and Jacobitish plots, in which brilliant sword-play, beauteous damsels, jingling accoutrements, and tavern brawls occupy their accepted places as properties belonging to this class of romance. The author's name misleads one by suggesting melodrama, and we hasten to add that, whilst not in any sense notable, this story is better wrought than was 'The Sign of the Cross.' It is free from glaring blemishes and anachronisms. It is an averagely interesting specimen of the "historical romances" of which so much has been heard during the last few years upon both sides of the Atlantic.

The Strange Adventure of James Shervinton. By Louis Becke. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. LOUIS BECKE is wondrous prolific; perhaps the most prolific of all our modern writers of adventure tales. The present volume might be described roughly as an average specimen of his numerous little romances of island life in the South Pacific; as a fact, it is somewhat below the average, and one fancies that little enough care has been devoted to its construction. There are a couple of dozen full-page illustrations in the book, and some of these, by Mr. F. R. FitzGerald, are quite passable. The remainder, however, are among the worst the present reviewer has ever seen between book-covers. One hundred and fifty pages of the volume are occupied by the tale of James Shervinton, and eight other sketches fill another 150 pages. 'The Adventure of James Shervinton' is really a string of South Sea adventures, mechanically connected by joints that are clumsily fashioned and not at all disguised. We like Mr. Becke the better the further his pen is from love-making or sentimentality of any sort. His chapter entitled 'Concerning Bully Hayes' has what may be called a documentary interest. Indeed, one may say that of a good deal of this industrious writer's work, for he knows his South Sea islands as perhaps no other

living writer of fiction can know them, from the days of that notable buccaneer Hayes down to the present. And a glance at the list of Mr. Becke's already published books becomes a tribute to his remarkable industry, and to the fertility of imagination and richness of memory which have enabled him to weave so many stories round and about one phase of life and one corner of the world.

High Policy. By C. F. Keary. (Fisher Unwin.)

THERE is not so much of high policy about this novel as high life, the society which produces barristers, politicians, men of money, and women of fashion, a tolerably dissipated set if this and other records speak true. The main plot is slight, being concerned with the compromising advances of a brilliant young married politician to an unsophisticated Irish girl who, as his Egeria, goes far enough to secure the cold shoulder of society and virtual estrangement from her own circle. She has another rejected lover who is silent and hardworking and seems likely to marry well at the somewhat indefinite end. To get thoroughly into the story requires some perseverance. Some of the characters seem difficult to grasp, and learned bits of conversation may deter the ordinary reader, such as the discussion of a Latin quotation not mentioned in the text. Later, when the main interest is clear, one comes upon some admirably subtle dialogue which is a pleasure to read. Mr. Keary, at his best, is a master of the mixed feelings and motives of our complex civilization. If he could give us that best for a whole book, he would win the success which he deserves. At any rate, he has produced here an interesting picture of to-day, although the style is at times difficult, and the proof-reading has been very deficient.

The Puppet Crown. By Harold MacGrath. (Methuen & Co.)

THE popularity of 'The Prisoner of Zenda' is shown by yet another writer who has endeavoured, and with a fair measure of success, to tread the same road of romance and adventure in a mimic kingdom, somewhere upon the confines and under the shadow of Austria. This puppet crown, nominally supported by Austria to exclude a stronger duke, and worn by an unpractical dreamer, is described with some pathos. The interest of the story centres round the daughter of the puppet king, the clever lady who represents the rival duchy, a dauntless young American diplomat, and an Englishman. These four naturally sort themselves, but neither to the happiness nor the credit of the Englishman, who behaves as, it is to be hoped, no English gentleman would. It may be supposed that the author's sympathies are, as they should be, with his fellow-countryman. Maurice Carewe, the American, is undoubtedly the central figure of the book, and, if "Colonel Beauvais" be excepted, the only one who is in no wise a "puppet." He is a charming character, and the reader could have wished him and the cause for which he fought so light-heartedly a happier ending. There are unlimited plots and intrigues, plenty of bloodshed and genuine adventure, not unmingled with romance, and to all who

appreciate such reading 'The Puppet Crown' may be safely recommended.

The Forerunner. By Dmitri Merejkowski. (Constable & Co.)

THIS book appears to be the result of a course of reading, undirected and undigested, of popular works on Italy during the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. Almost every person whose name would be likely to appear in such works is dragged in sooner or later in the course of a story extended to the portentous length usual in Russian fiction—pardonable, no doubt, in a country where twenty-four hours is the normal period of a railway journey. Of any intelligent study or real appreciation of either the period or the characters there is little trace, unless it be in the case of Leonardo da Vinci, about whose career the story is more or less loosely woven. Of him the author seems to have formed an idea which if fanciful is fairly consistent, and is worked out in a way to suggest that if Mr. Merejkowski would have been content to stick to the development of his study of the enigmatic genius, leaving Savonarola, Machiavelli, Charles VIII., Alexander VI., and the rest of them to take care of themselves, and eschewing all the quasi-supernatural rubbish about white she-devils and witches' sabbaths which he has thought good to introduce, his book might have been worth reading in a time when good fiction is scarce. Another fairly well-conceived character, though not exactly "convincing" as a type of the Italian mind about the year 1500, is one Giovanni Boltraffio, a youth in whom the artistic and the religious sentiments are ever pulling opposite ways, and who lives in a state of perpetual oscillation between the studio and the cloister, coming finally to a tragical end. The "Forerunner" is, we suppose, Leonardo himself. This title, by the way, does not appear to be that chosen by the author for his story, which in Russia actually is known, it seems, as 'The Resurrection of the Gods.' Whom or what he foreran is not clear. From one passage the reader is led to surmise that some reasons might be found for regarding him as the precursor of Antichrist; but a better opinion, to judge from a somewhat mystical and dithyrambic 'Epilogue' with which the book concludes, would seem to be that he in some way presages the universal empire of Russia. It seems not improbable that the book may enjoy a considerable popularity, though perhaps hardly equal to that of 'Ben Hur.' The mention of "Tomaso Masaccio" suggests that the author has not mastered the principles of Italian nomenclature. Still, did not Victor Hugo write of "Tom-Jim-Jack"?

The Kidnapped President. By Guy Boothby. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THOSE who are interested by the work of this writer probably know very well by this time what to expect from him. The present volume of conspiracy and adventure in South America will not be likely to disappoint them. Readers who desire style, careful character-study, consistent verisimilitude, or refinement of diction in a story must be advised to look elsewhere

than in this rousing, slapdash, carelessly manufactured narrative for those qualities.

Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man.
(Harper & Brothers.)

THE Lady Beatrix Murray who relates her impressions and the more important of her experiences, in language rather descriptive than grammatical, is less vulgar and decidedly more attractive than the majority of young women whose adventures in smart society have recently provided material for literature of a certain class. She suggests a clever, wholesome-minded girl, possessed of keen perceptions, a tender heart, and an unflinching sense of humour, which enables her to put before the reader a diverting, and on the whole convincing picture of the surroundings in which the anonymous author has placed her. Lady Beatrix is exceedingly modern. She moves in a set where ignorance is difficult to the young girl, and it is not always possible to believe in her ingenuousness. But her friends are ladies and gentlemen, as well as titled, and her irrepressible high spirits and natural innocence bring her triumphantly out of her worst escapades. The character sketches are lively, especially those of Dads and Robin; and if the malice of *La Mère* is overdone, the family differences for which she is responsible are never allowed to go beyond the bounds of good taste. The title is not too well chosen, for the difficulties thrown in the way of Lord Basil's wooing are of slight importance. Lady Beatrix knows her own mind from the outset, and there is much else with which she is occupied. Her story ends, as such ephemeral and pleasant matter should, to the sound of wedding bells.

RECENT VERSE.

LIKE many other poets, Mr. Bliss Carman goes light-heartedly at his *Ode on the Coronation of King Edward* (Nutt), and scarcely appears to recognize how rare a concurrence of the great occasion and the great gift success in this particular form of verse demands. Yet, though his tribute lack the ultimate magic, it is none the less good honest verse, and gives expression to sentiments of reasonable loyalty which are evidently not mere lip-service. Mr. Carman naturally speaks for that England beyond the seas which is now taking a larger and ever larger part in our national ceremonies and our national counsels.

And these who speak the English tongue not in the English way,
With the careless mien and temper self-assured, whose sons
are they?

By the larger, looser stride,
By the ampler ease and pride,
By the quicker catch at laughter, and the outlook keener-eyed,
They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider whiter day.

And Mr. Carman's poetry, too, even when, as here, it does not quite take the direction best suited to his real talent, has always a touch of this open-air spaciousness and liberal movement.

Mr. Aleister Crowley is an ambitious poet. In *Tannhäuser: a Story of All Time* (Kegan Paul) he essays no less a theme than the life-history of a soul in the pursuit of the eternal and the real. This is shadowed forth with a good deal of what he chooses to call "Hebrew and Egypto-Christian symbology"—if the term is used at all, it should surely be symbology—and in the somewhat long-winded and inflated style with which his readers are probably by this time familiar.

We do not think that Mr. Crowley rises to the height of his great argument, but he avoids some of the worst eccentricities of the last volume of his verse which came before us.

Leaves in the Road. By Eric R. D. MacLagan. (H. W. Bell.)—The verse in this little book of thirty pages is of more than ordinary merit. Its imitative character can easily be pardoned, for if a young writer does not imitate, his creations are likely to please only himself. Mr. MacLagan has a rare gift of style, which raises even his Swinburnian echoes above the commonplace. Here is a stanza from 'A Complaint concerning Five Chains':—

I have clad me about in silken raiment
Inwrought with gold as a flame of fire,
That came from the East with a life for payment
By a merchant that journeyed in ships of Tyre:
And how should I cast it aside with loathing
And follow humbly with ankles bare,
And set on my body for delicate clothing
The girdle of cord and the cloth of hair?

Artistic reserve and a delicate sense of fitness are seldom wanting in Mr. MacLagan's work, and his technical accomplishment is remarkable, though he should not rhyme "palace" with "chalice."

BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST.

THE Englishman who has lived long in Persia, or made a study of its people and politics a labour of love or necessity, may be excused if he confess to certain misgivings on opening the decorated and illustrated volume entitled *Persian Children of the Royal Family*, by Wilfrid Sparrow (Lane). He may have overlooked the fact that its author had established a claim to speak about the Shah's dominions by more than one contribution to the columns of our leading magazines, and was, therefore, not likely to indulge in a mere repetition of good things out of the pages of Morier, or the more modern Dr. Wills, whose 'Land of the Lion and Sun' ranks him among men of letters aiming at special acquaintance with Persian character. It is not unlikely, however, that perusal of the introductory chapters may propitiate the reader, should he have formed such suspicions at first sight; for if on the one hand it be found that the author still adheres to many of the old travellers' impressions on national shortcomings, on the other it will be equally evident that he supplies much that is original as well as entertaining in his comments and illustrations. Indeed, as early as p. 32 of his book he seems to score a success in replying to those inane questions which are commonly put to European visitors to Persia by provincial governors or distinguished native grandees. The occasion is that of his first interview with his employer, the Zillu's-Sultan, of whom he has just given a clever personal description:—

"He broke off in the middle of a flowery oration in the praise of English grit and go, in order to ask me whether my father had given me a farewell present or not. My reply, though it was distinctly unfair to my father, had the saving grace of jumping with the Prince's humour, which was nothing if not hearty. 'Oh! certainly, sir,' I replied, 'my father gave me a cigarette.'"

Expatriating on this, Mr. Sparrow observes:—

"I knew well enough that I laid myself open to a downright imperial snub, and perhaps I had deserved to get it. Be this as it may, two things are certain. First, that it is pardonable even in a tutor to find his duties a more interesting topic of conversation than his family affairs. Secondly, that the Zillu's-Sultan, taking the poor little joke in good part, laughed till the tears ran down his face. The characteristic trait of his somewhat perplexing nature is that not even a joke at his own expense (provided it be no gibe) can dash his sense of humour, and this is a feature which is every what as lovable as it is rare. You may look for it among a thousand princes all the world over, and you find it in never a one of them all. The sole return exacted for this proof of munificent bonhomie is a sense of humour equally catholic in his companion."

His Imperial Highness the Zillu's-Sultan—Anglicè, the "Shadow of the Sovereign"—is the elder brother of the reigning Shah, Muzafar-ud-din, whose mother's royal descent secured him the right of succession to the throne on the assassination of Nasir-ud-din Shah in May, 1896. At one time ruling over so vast a territory that he might have been regarded rather as a deputy to his king than one of his ordinary Prince Governors, he was destined at a later period of his career to suffer a somewhat humiliating diminution of power and rest satisfied with a comparatively inferior position. In any case, he preserved much of that equanimity of temper which made him so cordial a friend or occasional host to British officers passing through Shiraz, Ispahan, or wherever his headquarters chanced to be. To these he would dispatch his chamberlain with an invitation to a *partie de chasse*, written in the kindest and most courteous of French; and any of the number who happened to be connected with or to have acquaintances among the staff of the English telegraph might be sure of a specially warm welcome. For the younger sons of this prince—of whom four, Bahram Mirza, Akbar Mirza, Feridun Mirza, and Humayun Mirza, are not only the most important, but the most entertaining *dramatis personæ* of his narrative—Mr. Sparrow appears to have been selected as English tutor, and, upon the whole, he must have found his duties in many respects genial, though restricted by surroundings. We might extract many passages from his agreeable volume which, even allowing for reasonable embellishment, show the author to possess a keen appreciation of the character of young Persia, and mark his own sense of that particular humour without which Hajji Baba himself would be dull and unattractive. His readers may confess to hesitation in accepting unreservedly his schemes for securing a happier state of things in the Iran of modern times; but they will feel confident that the services of such a teacher are well calculated to benefit the rising generation of the better-educated classes, whether by sound and wholesome advice or a curriculum of political schooling. In the penultimate chapter of his amusing volume Mr. Sparrow gives a characteristic account of his appearance in the unpicturesque costume of his own country, which he had donned in accordance with the urgent request of his pupil Bahram, to be prepared for the visit of the Governor-General of Shiraz and Fars to the Court of the Zillu's-Sultan. He was told that his pupil's father would be much pleased if he would wear his best suit of clothes:—

"Your very best, monsieur; something black and severe; something new and fashionable; such a suit, for instance, as you would wear in the afternoon in England upon the occasion of a ceremonious visit."

The whole thing promised to give high satisfaction, and each article of dress (not excluding the gloss on the silk hat) met with approval. How the chorus of approbation was marred by the intrusion of a watch-chain may be left to the reader to discover.

An *Autumn Tour in Western Persia* (Constable & Co.) differs from the volume just noted in that it deals with outdoor life and scenery, rather than with the schoolroom and its belongings. The fact that it is written by the wife of His Majesty's late Minister at the Persian Court is not necessarily an argument in its favour among hard-headed critics; but Lady Shell's diary, published more than half a century ago, and Mrs. Bishop's Persian section of her Oriental experiences are ample proofs, should such be required, that men are not the only competent expounders of things animate and inanimate within the limits of modern Iran. The names of many lady travellers might readily be instanced, not the least enterprising of whom, that clever

Frenchwoman Madame Dieulafoy, brings her readers within the actual limits of Lady Durand's recent wanderings. These, it may be noted, are not to be judged by the earlier pages or the comparatively trivial jottings of a Tehran diary. For when the party of travellers are in full swing and have fairly broken away from the hackneyed environment of Kum and Kashan, the reader is gratified by several excellent and animated descriptions of a most interesting, but little-known country. One extract will suffice:—

"It was fine after the night's rain, and we rode out in good spirits to effect the passage of our first really bad crossing, the bridge over the Bazufi, a main feeder of the Karun. This was a very difficult operation. Marching down some hundreds of feet over an open grassy slope, we came to a place where the river broke through a great mass of rocks by a cleft in places not more than ten feet wide. We wound down by a very narrow and broken path, the mules constantly falling, until we reached a point about fifty feet above the level of the water. Here a curious knife-edge of rock jutted out almost across the river, a short wicker bridge joining it to the opposite bank. The whole passage was perhaps thirty yards across. Along the knife-edge of rock, wet and muddy and sloping, our horses and mules were led one by one, a number of bare-footed Lur highlanders clambering along before and behind and beside them. Below was deep water, swirling out from the rocky cleft, and above us the precipitous crags, with the remains of an old stone bridge, the Pul-i-amarat, a hundred and fifty feet above our heads."

The main objects of the journey were a visit to the Zillu's-Sultan at Ispahan; a dip into the country of the Bakhtiari Lurs, in which Messrs. Lynch were seeking to open out a new trade route; a passage across the Arab plains to Ahwaz on the Karun river; and a return to Tehran by way of Luristan, whence there was a question of opening out another trade route in a northerly direction from the Karun. At Ispahan, where His Royal Highness the Zillu's-Sultan makes his appearance about a year later than in Mr. Sparrow's book above noticed, the sons are described as "nice clever boys with very good manners, who speak English and French."

Lady Durand supplies more than one illustration of those distinctive traits of Persian character which make Morier and later writers such great favourites with the English reader, provided the latter possess a sense of humour at all. A Persian gentleman once told her that having reason to suspect that his underground labourers—invisible to the naked eye—were not all doing their fair amount of allotted work, he went down a shaft to inspect them. "He found they had hollowed out a charming room just above the water and were playing cards in comfort." The term "bast" is used in Persia for sanctuary or city of refuge; but its privileges are not confined to shrines and holy places. It is, moreover, used as a protest against acts of tyranny and injustice. An instance is given of taking "bast" in the grounds of the summer legation of Gulhak, near Tehran, the man remaining there for months until his claim was settled:—

"He then represented that as he had been under the British flag so long it would be fitting if the British Government gave him a decoration and the title of Protector of the Merchants! The same request was made to the Persian Prime Minister, or Sadr i Azam, who, I believe, good-naturedly conferred upon the man a *khalat* or robe of honour."

Let us add that, among the photographs with which this volume is embellished, the one designated "the man who took *bast* with us" is by no means the least clever and faithful.

L'Inde Tamoule. Par Pierre Suau, S.J. "Nos Missions Françaises." (Paris, Oudin.)—In 1899 the author of this book was invited to inspect the Roman Catholic missions at Madura in Southern India, and, finding life in France a burden because of *l'affaire Dreyfus* and the preparations for the trial at Rennes, he joyfully accepted the proposal. Leaving behind

him, as he says, everything, sad or gay, which goes to make up France, he set forth from Marseilles in the middle of July. The voyage is described with a freshness and attention to detail which suggest a first trip; Port Said, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the monsoon which was met after passing Cape Guardafui are all sketched with a light and skilful hand. During the storm, when the waves rose yards high, disappearing into the abyss, and the steamer pitched as well as rolled, he discovered unsuspected weakness in human nature and that the south-east monsoon which refreshed the air "émeut nos estomacs. Du reste, patience: voici Colombo!" Thence M. Suau crossed to Tuticorin and arrived within the limits of the Madura mission. He travelled by rail towards Trichinopoly, noticing everything on the way: the plains around, the Travancore mountains to the west, the villages and cocoa-trees, and finally his fellow-passengers. He remarks on the fondness of the natives for travel, which they may gratify for next to nothing; and that their wants are suitably provided, even to appointing a Brahman to supply them with water. For Europeans water, soda water, and ice are carried, and a butler with a large red turban passes along asking for orders. All this without noise or gesticulation; whereat the *Père* was deeply impressed.

Arriving at Madura, he was greatly struck with its appearance, surrounded by cocoa-trees, and laments its decadence from the capital of the Pandyan kingdom, the queen of the South in Alexander's time, to the headquarters of a district under English rule; but even in its downfall the place is picturesque and attractive. The chief buildings, including those of the Romish mission, are carefully described, and well illustrated by reproductions from photographs. Leaving Madura, M. Suau noticed specially the rice, sugar-cane, and maize fields, over which children perched on bamboo frames watched; he also saw the buffaloes in the mud preparing it for transplanting rice, and the monkeys (insupportable neighbours, but held in veneration) disporting themselves in the trees or on the housetops. It appears that they are interested in the railway, and visit the stations *en famille* to see the trains come and go.

At Trichinopoly he was received by a missionary, "le R.P. Barbier," now rector of the College of St. Joseph, to which he was conducted. The town is carefully described, its name being said to be derived from "Tirou Siva Pali," the holy town of Siva; a second etymology is from *trisarapali*, the town of the man with three heads. It is a striking place on the right bank of the Kaveri, round a great rock, lion-shaped, on whose head is a pagoda of Siva. Across the river is the island of Sri Rangam, or Seringam, on which is situated the great temple, the sanctuary of Vishnu. Opposite, as usual, is a temple dedicated to Siva, which our author examines, and is thereby led to a consideration of Brahmanism and a discussion concerning caste; both of importance, but into which it is impossible to enter in a brief notice. There are, too, chapters dealing with art, literature, and the drama as exemplified in Southern India, containing some quaint descriptions, such as that of his reception by a band of musicians:—

"une grosse caisse, deux tambours, une clarinette, un piston, un trombone. Ils attaquent les premières mesures,—les seules qu'ils sachent,—de la marche de la Victoire de Haendel: *Voici le vainqueur qui s'avance!*"

As the conquering hero remarks, "Elle sert à toutes les situations."

Generally, M. Suau is fair in his remarks on English administration. He condemns the native police severely, and, we fear, with some justice; moreover, on the principle that it is well to see ourselves as others see us, little

objection need be taken to certain satirical comments on British rule. The volume is closed by a chapter on Ceylon, Egypt, and France—worth reading, though the views held by a Frenchman are naturally not those which commend themselves most strongly to an Englishman. From remarks already made it may be gathered that, as a whole, the illustrations are excellent; they are reproduced from photographs by the author, who has shown considerable artistic taste in their selection. The publisher, too, deserves our compliments; few misprints have been detected, and they are of little importance.

THE PATENT AND CLOSE ROLLS.

Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., 1339-41. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This Calendar, like its immediate predecessors in the same series, has been prepared by Mr. Allen B. Hinds, who is also responsible for the elaborate index which adds enormously to the usefulness of a work of this type. The fact that, like its predecessor, the volume contains a summary of the rolls for less than three years shows how greatly the quantity of business transacted by the administration of Edward III. grew as the policy of that monarch became more energetic and enterprising. There is very little to be added to what has been said already regarding the general character and execution of the various instalments of this excellent series. Accepting as we must the general principles laid down for the guidance of his staff by the Deputy-Keeper of the Records, we can only note from time to time how energetically, laboriously, and successfully the work is being carried on. In some ways the exact nature of these general directions is open to criticism, and each new volume published makes students regret the more that no effort was made to reduce the documents calendared to something like chronological order. It has been thought best to preserve what can only be described as the curiously haphazard arrangement of the entries that seemed good to the royal clerks who first wrote down the rolls. And although it would have facilitated the work of the historian to have these documents tabulated in strict chronological order, we are well alive to the danger of tampering with the records, and believe that something has been gained as well as lost by writing out the abstract of each just in the same order as that in which it appears in the original roll. All criticisms of the way in which the undertaking has been carried out must be in the nature of things criticisms of details, and to indulge in them very largely must always suggest ungraciousness, since in a work dealing with such a mass of details the most accurate of workers cannot avoid making a fair number of slips. And even students can sympathize with a calendar maker who, instead of stopping to solve a doubtful point, prefers to go straight on with his task, and thinks it the business of those who use rather than of those who make the calendar to add comments, elucidations, and complete identifications of names and places. It is to the index that they look for so much of that sort of work as falls within the scope of the compiler's functions. Mr. Hinds's index is of the same laborious character and of the same general high standard as that of its predecessors. He has been properly careful as to the identification of place-names, and has been, as a rule, highly successful in dealing with them. As in some of the previous volumes, he has found a good many difficulties with obscure Welsh place-names, and in certain ways he has fallen short of some of his predecessors in the success of his efforts to solve these knotty problems. A few instances will be enough to show this. "Kinner" (p. 738) should be Cymmer. "Llanthony Prima [co. Merioneth]" (p. 743) is, we may hope, a slip for

"co. Monmouth," though, of course, there was no Monmouthshire in the reign of Edward III. But this charitable view is rather discounted by the quaint error on p. 754, which puts "Morgannwy, Morganno, Morgannou," "in Glamorgan and Merioneth." On p. 763 the mysterious "bailiwick of Penkacheret," referred to on p. 397 of the Calendar, is not indexed at all; and the suggestion that "Penthyn Ismelogh" is in "co. Glamorgan" is clearly improbable, since the entry on p. 128 shows that the rent-charge there granted from the issues of the bailiwick of "Penthyn" was under the jurisdiction of the exchequer of Caernarvon. It is fairly certain, then, that the place in question is the well-known bailiwick or commot of Penllyn, in the shire of Merioneth in North Wales. If Mr. Hinds had realized that neither the North nor the South Welsh agents of the Crown possessed any jurisdiction in the Glamorgan palatinate, he need not have made this little mistake. In the same way the probabilities suggest that the manor of Tregaer (p. 209) is not to be found in Monmouthshire, but in the Pembroke palatinate, like the other places referred to on the same page. The difficult list of the possessions of "Thomas Retheryk, Knight," for which an action of novel disseisin was ordered to be continued against John Charlton, on p. 206, has proved beyond Mr. Hinds's skill and he has failed to assign modern equivalents. Yet the effort would have been worth making, since, as the researches of Mr. Edward Owen have recently shown, Sir Thomas Roderick was the nephew of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, the last Prince of Wales, and the father of that mysterious Sir Owen of Wales whose exploits are told with such skill and force by Froissart. Nor is Mr. Hinds always perfect in dealing with non-Welsh proper names. For instance, "Kampen in Almain," and "Lombaerdzyde, Lombardia, in Flanders," were perhaps susceptible of further explanation. A commendable feature of Mr. Hinds's Calendar is the care with which he prints in full new documents of interest that his rolls have revealed to him. An excellent example of this is the highly important ordinance for amending the government of North Wales, printed *in extenso* on pp. 249-54. The care with which provision is made for the garrisoning of Anglesey with English archers, for the "planting" of English settlers on Welsh escheats, and for the equipment of the North Welsh castles strikingly shows that the Welsh were still exceedingly disaffected, and suggests why it was thought wise a generation later to hire assassins to put an end to the martial career of Sir Owen in France.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI., 1422-1429. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—Up to now there has been a great gap in the new Patent Rolls Calendar between 1392, when the Richard II. series at present stops, and 1461, when the later series begins. This gap has been partly bridged over by the present volume, the work of Mr. Arthur Hughes and Mr. R. F. Isaacson. The larger number of years covered by it as compared with the Calendars either of Patent or Close Rolls for the reign of Edward III. is suggestive of the changes that the fifteenth century witnessed in the government of the country. It is the more remarkable since this volume, besides new business, contains an unusually large number of confirmations and ratifications of old grants by way of *inspeximus*. With this difficult class of documents Mr. Hughes has dealt most judiciously. He has printed in full some of the old charters which seem to him important, and has briefly referred to where others are to be found. Yet a reference to a manuscript Charter Roll does not always satisfy the historian's curiosity, although it is clear that for the present he will have to take Mr. Hughes's judgment on trust. Among the new documents printed may be specially mentioned

a series of Norman charters on pp. 414-16, a charter of Rhys ap Gruffydd on pp. 258-9, and one of Cynan ap Maredudd ap Owain on pp. 205-8. With regard to the second of these documents, it may be noticed that Mr. Hughes inserts in his index the dates of Rhys ap Gruffydd, so that the reader has some indication of the date of the document. It is rather a pity, however, that some effort was not made to date it more precisely. Without entering into the possible evidence supplied by the list of witnesses, it is clear from the substance of the charter, the grant of the monastic cell of Cardigan to Chertsey Priory, that it could not have been before "the lord Rhys" captured that town from the Norman Marchers, and was probably subsequent to his rebuilding the castle of Cardigan in 1171. This is the more likely since the curious clause allowing to the monks "ut ipsi et homines sui liberi sint et quieti ab omni actione seculari per totam terram suam," seems a far-off echo of the movement which led to the dispute between Henry II. and St. Thomas, and is at least likely to be subsequent to the triumph of the Church, procured by the martyrdom of the archbishop. The charter throws a much-needed light on the origin of the connexion of Cardigan Priory and Chertsey, and curiously illustrates the way in which Welsh princes vied with Marcher lords in affiliating weak houses of religion to stronger English abbeys. It is possible, however, that Rhys but confirmed an earlier grant, and it is curious, and even a bit suspicious, that this local South Welsh chieftain should call himself "Princeps Wallie." It is a little characteristic of the rather too mechanical way in which these Calendars are put together that after printing one text on pp. 258-9 Mr. Hughes should have printed another and, as he says, a better text on p. 522. This duplication is only excusable if perchance the second text was discovered after the sheets containing the first had been printed off. Mr. Hughes supplies no indication of the date of the charter of Cynan ap Maredudd to the monks of Strata Florida. It is probable, however, that the author may have been the Cynan ap Maredudd ap Owain who, in 1282, shared in the last successes of the revolted Welsh, and in 1283 was imprisoned by Edward I. and lost his lands for his rebellion. Mr. Hughes, like other editors, is too vague and sparing in his references to the places where his documents have been printed: 'Feodera' and 'Monasticon' are so indefinite as to be unscholarly; still it is better to have this than no indication at all. His index is good, though he ought not to have indexed the reference on p. 322 to the "burgesses of Lanbadar" under the head of Lampeter. Lanbadar means Llanbadarn, and its burgesses are the men of the borough of Aberystwyth within the parish of Llanbadarn, as has been pointed out repeatedly for the last fifteen years. In the present case the allusion to the Uwch Aeron is additional proof of the error, since Aberystwyth is in Uwch Aeron, while Lampeter is in Is-Aeron. The unidentified "Alcobasse" of p. 13 is probably the Portuguese abbey of Alcobaca. On p. 273 the text is probably not "hundred[s] of Chirbury, Radenore," &c., but "hundred of Chirbury, Radenore," &c., as Radnor and the other Marcher lordships mentioned were only made hundreds by Henry VIII., while Chirbury, though it had become a lordship Marcher, was an ancient Shropshire hundred. This error is repeated in the index. A fresh point, so far as we know, in the Calendar is the indication of a new benefice held by the chronicler Adam of Usk, who, in 1423, was allowed to exchange Hopesay for Tregrug in the diocese of Llandaff with a Welsh divine named Davydd ap Ievan ap Maredudd Goch (p. 111). In 1427 (p. 426) Adam gets a ratification of his estate in the living of Tregrug, a fact that shows him to have been still alive. Sir E. Maunde Thomp-

son, in his rather perfunctory article on Adam in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' cannot trace Adam's history later than 1406. Mr. Hughes tells his readers that Tregrug is the Monmouthshire Llangibby. In dealing with both these Calendars we have rather unduly, perhaps, emphasized the Welsh side of them. We have done so because it is in our opinion not the strongest side of the work achieved. In several quarters Welsh scholars have rightly protested that these volumes should not be issued without undergoing skilled revision from that special point of view. In our opinion this complaint is well founded; but it would be unfair to the compilers to harp so long upon this one string without a final word of warm recognition of the great value of the results which their labour and patience have put at the disposal of mediæval historians and antiquaries.

Close Rolls of Henry III., 1227-1231. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This important volume corresponds to the Patent Rolls of Henry III., 1216-1225, published last year, and like it is a direct continuation of the volumes of the Record Commission which aimed at publishing the Patent and Close Rolls in full, but stopped before they had made much progress. The Record Commission issued the text of the Close Rolls under John and under Henry III. as far as 1227, in two volumes, published in 1833 and in 1844. The present volume directly continues the latter, which covered the years 1224 to 1227. It is unlucky, however, that although this work is still on sale, the much larger volume of the Close Rolls of 1204 to 1224 is now out of print, though fortunately it is often to be met with second-hand. But the modern octavos are a great improvement in handiness and comfort upon the ancient folios, though in one or two places the printing (e.g., on p. 57) is not very carefully executed. Mr. C. Trice Martin, an experienced editor, has edited this new volume and has done his work competently. It is much to be regretted, however, that he has in no case mentioned the places where such of his documents as have been printed already are to be found. A good many, as a matter of fact, have been seen the light, either in the 'Feodera' or in Shirley's 'Royal Letters.' For instance, we may take the famous grant of 1231 to the University of Cambridge, which is almost the first evidence that that university was a flourishing institution, and the obscure reference to the "Banaster Welshmen" of Lancashire, who claimed immunity from tallage, and sent in 1229 twelve of their representatives to urge their demand on the Government. In neither case has Mr. Martin taken the trouble to record the fact that these documents have been printed elsewhere. The index, the work of Mr. A. E. Stamp, is good. It is a sign of great thoroughness that he tells us, for instance, that Creyke, now in Yorkshire, was then in Durham, and that Hales Owen, now in Worcestershire, was then in Shropshire. But Mr. Stamp trips sometimes, as when he talks of the London Charterhouse in 1230, more than a century before its foundation; and on some occasions he declines to make the effort to identify place-names with their modern forms. If he had turned, for instance, to the Poitevin barons on pp. 430-1, it would not have required much research to discover that "Rochechiward" was Rochechouart, "Mauretania" Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, and "Berbezillum" Barbézieux. Mr. Stamp is to be congratulated on the care he has taken to develop a subject-index, so that we can learn, for example, something about the history of the Jews or of commerce in wine, the commissariat arrangements of the army, the importance of the crossbowmen, and the extension of the influence of the friars. A remarkable feature of the text is the large number of documents of state included in these rolls, as, for example, correspondence

with foreign potentates like the Emperor, the Pope, and the King of France. The entries on pp. 576-7 show, if proof were necessary, that Cahorsins were really merchants of Cahors, and not simply foreign or Italian usurers. The composition of the county court of the Durham palatinate comes out clearly on p. 96, the entry being occasioned by the bishopric happening at the moment to be vacant and in the king's hands. A curious entry on p. 472 shows that some at least of the stone which built Lincoln Cathedral came from the moat of the castle, which the canons and citizens were incited to use as a quarry with the object of deepening it. It also supplies a fixed date, 1231, as one during which the building of the cathedral was actively in progress.

Calendar of the Close Rolls, Edward I., 1279-1288. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This is the second volume of the Calendar of the Close Rolls of Edward I.'s reign, and compiled, like its predecessor, by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who has now shown, by many admirable examples, what a model calendar should be. There is nothing to say about it save to praise the care with which the text has been put together, the scrupulousness with which documents printed in *extenso* in the 'Fœdera' or some similar collection are mentioned, the painstaking elaborateness of the index, and the almost unerring skill with which personal names and place-names are assigned to their normal and modern forms.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Richard II., 1388-92. (H.M. Stationery Office.)—This is the fourth volume of the Calendar of Richard II.'s Patent Rolls which Mr. G. J. Morris has published since 1895; a good rate of progress, and the more creditable since Mr. Morris is also responsible for the indexes. This is one of the best of the new series of calendars, and this instalment, therefore, demands no very detailed notice. The editor has successfully grappled with the identifications of place-names, and has not been put out by the large proportion of difficult Welsh towns and villages which occur in this volume. We do not know, however, why he writes "*Sauve Majeure* rectius *Sauterre*" on p. 560; and on p. 568 his method of indexing rather lends itself to the suggestion that King's College, Cambridge, existed under Richard II. He cannot explain the puzzling "count of Denia" on p. 324, but is very seldom at fault. He takes special pains with the *inexpimus* entries, and publishes many old charters in full. It shows his careful way of working that he notes that a charter of King John which he prints on p. 257 is not to be found in the Charter Roll. In the same way the patent quoted on p. 292 is noted as not being enrolled on the Patent Roll of the date assigned to it, and in the like manner it is mentioned that a *post mortem* inquest of Edward III., referred to on p. 320, is absent in the 'Inquisitiones post Mortem' of that monarch. These are curious illustrations of the incompleteness of mediæval records, despite their formality and pedantry. We have nothing but praise for the volume. But why does Mr. Morris simply write 'Fœdera' when a document is printed in that collection? He ought to state volume and page. His references to other collections, and notably to the earlier Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls, show a more scholarly precision.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Use of Sarum: II. The Ordinal and Tonal. By the Rev. W. H. Frere, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The English Book of Common Prayer presupposes a knowledge of the various service-books of the Church from which it was compiled, particularly those of the Salisbury use. Thanks to such scholarly

works as those of Mr. Frere and Mr. Christopher Wordsworth the due interpretation of the rubrics of the Prayer Book will be no longer guesswork, coloured by the predilections of the particular expounder, but will be based upon accurate and scientific research. Mr. Frere has already done good service by publishing the Sarum customs as set forth in the Consuetudinary and Customary; this is now followed up by the issuing of the Ordinal and Tonal. The original texts have been edited from the MSS., and are accompanied by an excellent introduction and an exhaustive index. A knowledge of the Ordinal as well as of the Consuetudinary is essential to the due understanding of the Salisbury use:—

"The Ordinal defines the character, contents and method of the services, while the Consuetudinary defines the persons who are to conduct them; in other words, the Ordinal deals with the rite, and the Consuetudinary with the ceremonial."

In fact, of the two the Ordinal is the more important, for the rite is necessarily prior to the ceremonial by which it is accompanied. It is not till the twelfth century that anything is heard of Ordinals. They owed their origin to an endeavour to compile an authoritative treatise from a variety of brief explanatory directions of local origin drawn up to facilitate the due performance of divine worship. By the end of the thirteenth century the evolution of a formal Ordinal was completed. The first mention of it as a recognized service-book in England, so far as investigation has yet been made, occurs in the statutes of Bishop Nonant of Lichfield, 1188-1198, where there is frequent reference to the Ordinal, and sometimes in conjunction with the Consuetudinary. Some twenty years later the Sarum Ordinal is mentioned, and from that time the book is constantly in evidence. By 1240 it was reckoned to be among the books that were requisite for every parish church, as laid down by Bishop Cantelupe of Worcester. The religious orders had in many cases anticipated the secular churches in the codifying of their ritual and ceremonials, and had consequently drawn up their own Ordinal and Consuetudinary. By degrees the old Ordinal of Sarum became antiquated and inadequate, chiefly owing to changes and additions in connexion with the festivals of the calendar. About the middle of the fourteenth century a new Ordinal was put forth. The first definite mention of the new use of Sarum named by Mr. Frere is found in a Lincoln will of 1389-90—"To John Penne, my clerk, a Missal of the New Use of Sarum"; but we feel confident that further research will produce earlier instances. The significant changes from the old to the new are clearly defined in this volume. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the monastic cathedrals had to adopt a secular rite, and the particularly interesting injunction of Bishop Heath, of Rochester, at his visitation of 1543, enjoining this change, is here set forth at length. In the previous year Canterbury Convocation had ordered all the clergy of the province to say their divine services according to this use. In Queen Mary's reign Sarum use was restored at St. Paul's, and had a brief revival throughout England. It was again expunged in 1559, although the seminary priests and other missionary priests of the Roman obedience maintained for many years a fitful and semi-secret survival of the Sarum use amongst us in preference to that of Rome. The Tonal has its proper place by the side of the Ordinal as the musical directory for the service, its main object being to regulate the antiphonal psalmody. Its publication has a distinct value, for it supplies a brief outline of the musical theory of mediæval days, and treats of the eight "modes" or "tones" to which the plain chant belongs.

The Elizabethan Prayer Book and Ornaments. By Henry Gee. (Macmillan & Co.)—The revision of the Prayer Book under Elizabeth

and the fate of church ornaments at the beginning of her reign are the two points to which Dr. Gee has given particular attention and special research in this small volume. He has enforced his conclusions by printing in the appendix the chief documents upon which he has relied, including some important contemporary manuscripts from the stores of the British Museum. The result of Dr. Gee's investigations involves the upsetting of the old story of the revision which was first started by Strype. There does not seem to have been any intention of bringing back the Book of 1549. The Book of 1552, with only three alterations, was introduced into Parliament in March, 1550, but the authorities were foiled in their attempt to force it through. Though foiled, they were not baffled, and on March 17th a new Bill was introduced, "That no person shall be punished for using the religion used in King Edward's last year." This was read twice on the same day, and finally passed on the morrow. After Easter had gone by the new Book was again introduced, and carried by the bare majority of three votes on April 28th, without the support of a single spiritual lord. Bishop Scot's memorable speech on this occasion is rightly described by Dr. Gee as "the last speech that the old learning ever made in an English parliament." This was a great triumph for the reforming element; but meanwhile a reaction set in which succeeded in attaching the famous proviso concerning ornaments to the Act of Uniformity. The yet unaltered Ornaments Rubric was next brought into line with this proviso in May or June by the action of the Privy Council. This seems to be the true outline of the story of "the contradictory conditions which surround the Ornaments Rubric of 1559." Next came the Injunctions of Elizabeth, which were not published until after the Book had come into use. This introduced a further order, and virtually superseded the Ornaments Rubric. The vestments and ornaments that had been reintroduced under Mary were to a great extent destroyed by the visitors of 1559 or by those of subsequent commissions. A compromise in favour of the cope came about in 1560, but in many places, owing to the ascendancy of Puritanism, became a dead letter. Finally came the Advertisements of 1566, enforcing the use of the surplice in all parish churches, and confining the use of the cope to cathedral and collegiate churches. This is the outline, in Dr. Gee's opinion, of the events which affected the exterior worship of the Established Church during the first eight years of Elizabeth's reign, and have led to so much controversy and heated discussion. Whether this is to continue or not, it is well to have the true facts on record for the use of all fair controversialists or students of ecclesiastical history. All such are much indebted to Dr. Gee for his patient investigations. Dr. Gee's arguments that the Ornaments Rubric does refer to the year 1549 appear to us irresistible, notwithstanding the irregularity of the expression. With regard to the fate of church goods, a useful list of printed Elizabethan churchwardens' accounts for church inventories is given, which is the fullest yet issued. About the same date as Dr. Gee's book was issued one on the Canterbury inventories, by Messrs. Hope and Legg, was also published, which confirms and illustrates Dr. Gee's contentions in a striking manner. It is particularly noteworthy to observe that the inventory of the great minster church of all England for the year 1562 includes a great variety of copes, chasubles, tunicles, and albs, as well as a pyx, pyx cloths, many candlesticks, two pairs of laten censers and their accompanying ships, a holy-water stock, cruets of silver-gilt, and pewter vessels for the holy oils. Between 1567 and 1570 various church goods were sold by the chapter.

Dr. Gee is to be congratulated on having evolved a consecutive narrative from what was previously a somewhat chaotic mixture of contradictory statements. It is also much to his credit that he has been able to treat of a subject thickly studded with controversial thorns after so dispassionate a fashion.

BOOKS ON GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

Texts to illustrate a Course of Elementary Lectures on Greek Philosophy after Aristotle. By J. Adam. (Macmillan.)—This collection of post-Aristotelian texts is uniform with the volume of extracts by Dr. Jackson recently issued, to which it serves as a supplement. Mr. Adam attempts to cover, in greater or less detail, the whole of the ground of Greek and Greco-Roman philosophy from Theophrastus to Marcus Aurelius. The Academy in its various phases, the Peripatetics, and the older Sceptics are reviewed briefly in the earlier sections, and the concluding pages are occupied with the eclecticism of the Roman period; but, naturally, the bulk of the book is taken up with short extracts illustrative of the principal tenets of the Stoic and Epicurean schools. In a compendium such as this clearness and compression are cardinal virtues; and both these virtues Mr. Adam has practised with success. He has sorted his materials with evident care, retaining only such passages as are of primary importance, and the method in which these passages are numbered and arranged shows considerable skill. Especially commendable in point of clear arrangement are the sections which concern the ethics and physics of Stoicism, as it is here that the student is likely to find the material in his Ritter and Preller most nearly chaotic. The editing of the texts is, for the most part, done with care; but here again must be deplored the almost entire absence of anything in the shape of critical aids. The only notes to be found are two on Cleanthes's hymn (pp. 54-5); yet we might fairly expect the editor to explain, for instance, why he retains the MS. text in *Sext. Math. vii. 158, οὐ περὶ πάντων* in place of accepting the plausible correction of *οὐ τὸ δ*, or on what grounds he reads *opinantis* for the vulgate *optantis* in *Cic. 'Acad.' ii. 121, roborat for volūptuosus* in *Epic. Ep. iii. 123, and ἰδιώτης τῆς κ.τ.λ.*, in *Diog. L. x. 2*. Such sins of omission are, perhaps, venial; but is it venial to describe Theophrastus as 'Εφέσιος (§ 23)?

Plato's Republic, by Lewis Campbell (Murray), is a volume in the "Home and School Library." It is neatly produced, illustrated with a number of plates, and written in an easy and popular style. It will prove useful to a growing class of amateur students, as providing a considerable amount of correct information regarding Plato's views of philosophy, politics, and art, together with some sensible reflections upon their value for the modern world. Prof. Campbell has touched but lightly upon the more purely philosophical side of his subject; yet even advanced students will find his chapters on the Communism and the educational theory of the 'Republic' both interesting and suggestive. Especial attention should be drawn to the plates illustrating the "Spindle of Necessity" and its whorl, which serve to give a very clear idea of a complicated and somewhat obscure matter. The sketch of "the Cave" is also well planned. If the book be taken in the right spirit it can do nothing but good, but there is, of course, the danger that it will encourage cheap culture.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Religio Laici, by the Rev. H. C. Beeching (Smith, Elder & Co.), will probably secure a wider publicity than his sermons at the Inns of Court, and, indeed, the author is at his

best as an essayist. The book is an attempt to justify the ways of the Church to laymen, and is full of the easy writing and suggestive reflection which inspire all Mr. Beeching's work. The gist of the whole is embodied in the account of Hooker, whom the author rightly regards as exhibiting Anglicanism at its best. As he declares:—

"If Hooker may be taken as representing the special genius of the English Church, we may claim for that Church a breadth of view, a devotion to truth wherever found, and a faith in right reason which sharply distinguish her from Puritanism on the one side and Romanism on the other."

The object of the work is to set forth this thesis historically by means of biographical illustrations and modern instances. Mr. Beeching is, we think, fairly successful, and perhaps the more so that he is not attempting a set treatise. In the 'Apologia pro Clero' and the essay on 'Fallacies in the Ritual Controversy' he says much that is valuable for all sides to remember—e.g., his remarks on the use of the word "Mass" by modern extremists, and also on the fact that it has always been the earnest layman, whether High or Low, who has pressed extreme measures and intolerant dealing on the Church:—

"The ordinary person wants to be told that he is right, that everybody else is wrong, and that is what only a layman has the audacity to tell him. In every profession you will find laymen ready to rush in where the trained expert treads very cautiously."

But it must not be supposed that the author is at all a blind clericalist. He is not sparing of criticism on the unwise and inconsiderate zeal of some modern clergymen. The following is a good example:—

"One feels sometimes that if a certain small section of the clergy could be content to be a little more insular; if, like their rude forefathers, they would look upon the association of Church with State as a national institution to be made the most of instead of derided; if they would consider the English love of preaching as a characteristic to be appealed to to a good end; and if they would revive the life of missionary communities without wearing a habit and adopting disciplinary practices that revive all the English distaste for foreign monasticism—they would find the national and insular laity more sympathetic."

The book is eminently pleasant and readable, and can hardly fail to bring all who read it to a better understanding of those with whom they disagree. It is always a gain to find a cultivated and learned clergyman at least attempting to imagine the layman's point of view; for whatever be the truth of its creed, the Church of England holds too important a part in the national life for any sane person to disregard an attempt to bring its members, clerical and lay, to a position of "sweet reasonableness."

ABOUT thirty years ago 'The Breitmann Ballads' provided entertainment for a large number of people. Hans Breitmann has now found a successor, if not a rival, from the same pen in *Flaxius: Leaves from the Life of an Immortal*, by Charles Godfrey Leland (Wellsby). Flaxius, presumably an American who had his origin upon the plain of Lombardy in the very darkest ages, was afflicted with the gift of immortality. We say afflicted because Flaxius might have done very well if he had devoted himself solely to the study of Italian folk-lore; but it is difficult for any immortal not to become a bore when he is enabled to talk modern French slang to the Emperor Julian, and to afford advice and assistance to such very varied people as Hamlet, Roosevelt (of Holland), and Miss Jesabelle Rockhard. Flaxius further enhances his claims to this reputation by an excursion into the future, with the usual disturbing effect of such expeditions—upon the minds of his readers. In the course of his wanderings through centuries, however, the sage meets Hans Breitmann, from which happy encounter the latter's admirers are benefited by two hitherto unpublished 'Ballads.'

Bookbinding and the Care of Books: a Text-Book for Bookbinders and Librarians. By Douglas Cockerell. (Hogg.)—Mr. Lethaby's "Artistic Crafts Series" of technical handbooks has made an excellent start with Mr. Douglas Cockerell's little treatise on 'Bookbinding and the Care of Books.' Mr. Cockerell's attitude towards his readers and customers is not at all that of the famous English binder, who, when a book he had bound was returned as not quite satisfactory, looked at the owner over his spectacles with the reproachful remark, "Why, Mr. Locker, you've been reading it!" His volume contains some delightful designs for decorating book-covers, but he is quite as much concerned that a binding should be pleasant to handle and sound in workmanship and material as that it should be pleasing to the eye. Thus his treatise provides an exhaustive account of all the processes of forwarding, and is particularly good in all that concerns the mending and cleaning of old books. As the second half of its title promises, it also supplies useful advice to bookowners as to how to prevent their treasures falling into bad condition. A special word of praise must be bestowed upon the illustrations. The technical drawings by Mr. Noel Rooke show an artistic feeling very rare in such work, and the colotype illustrations of a few fine bindings, both old and new, are all admirable, and possess the additional merit of being printed on the same paper as the text.

MESSRS. ROUX & VIARENGO, of Rome and Turin, send a pretty edition of the *Vita Nuova*, illustrated with reproductions of Rossetti's pictures, and prefaced with a sketch of the artist's work by Signor Alberto Agresti; not the first indication we have had that Rossetti has "caught on" in Italy. The use of his pictures to embellish an edition of that one of Dante's works with which his name will always be associated was a happy thought, on which we may compliment the publishers.

PRE-EMINENT among the reprints before us are Vols. XXXI. and XXXII. of the splendid "Edinburgh Edition" of the "Waverley Novels" issued by Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack of that city. They contain the fascinating romance of *Quentin Durward*. The frontispiece of the first volume is a reproduction of the miniature, by Fouquet, representing Louis XI. holding a chapter of the Order of St. Michael; while that of the second volume is derived from the portrait, in the Gallery of Brussels, of Charles the Bold by Van der Goes (commonly assigned to Van der Weyden). Both reproductions are admirable. The same firm's equally handsome reprint of *Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott* is adorned with an extremely interesting silhouette of Scott's old friend Joseph Train. Mr. W. Blackwood has allowed a reproduction to appear of the excellent portrait by Allan of the founder of his firm. Other fine portraits adorn this notable volume. In short, this edition of his masterpiece is such as Lockhart would have rejoiced to see.—Of "The Temple Fielding," a pretty reissue edited by Mr. Saintsbury and published by Messrs. Dent, the two volumes containing *Joseph Andrews* are on our table.

WE have also on our table *Anglo-Jewish Calendar*, by M. Power (Sands).—*The Economic Interpretation of History*, by E. R. A. Seligman (Macmillan).—*St. Andrews University Publications: No. 1, Nonius Marcellus*, by W. M. Lindsay (Oxford, Parker).—*Pitt Press Series: Xenophon, Cyropaedia*, Book I., with Introduction and Notes by H. A. Holden, edited by E. S. Shuckburgh (Cambridge, University Press).—*The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer*, by E. O. Grover (Rand, McNally & Co.).—*Scott's Marmion*, edited, with Biographical Introduction and Notes and Glossary, by the Rev. R. P. Davidson (Dent).—*Map Guide of Normandy* (Sands).—*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. 33 (The Institute).—*The Empire's Greeting*, edited by the Very Rev. D. Macleod, D.D. (Isbister),

—The New Code for Day Schools, 1902-1903, edited by R. Holland (Bemrose).—The Serf, by C. Ranger-Gull (Greening).—A Mighty Empire, by J. S. Barlow (Ward, Lock & Co.).—Some Legends of the Fells, by C. B. Massicks (Greening).—The Infancy of the World and the Holy Watchers: an Epic Poem, by C. J. Marsh (Waterlow & Sons).—The Psalms in Three Collections, translated, with Notes, by E. G. King, D.D., Part II. (G. Bell).—Textkritik des Neuen Testaments, by C. R. Gregory, Part II. (Leipzig, Heinrich).—Grundriss der theologischen Wissenschaften: Vol. I. Symbolik oder christliche Konfessionskunde, by D. F. Looft (Williams & Norgate).—and Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt, by O. Seeck (Berlin, Siemenroth). Among New Editions we have Guide to Chamonix and Guide to Zermatt, by E. Whympre (Murray).—and Practical Letters to Sea Fishers, by J. Bickerdyke (Cox).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Hore (A. H.), Student's History of the Greek Church, 7/6.
La Clavière (R. de Maulde), Saint Cajetan, translated by G. H. Ely, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
Midrash Hag-Gadol, Ancient Rabbinic Homilies to the Pentateuch, edited by S. Schechter, Litt.D.: Genesis, 4to, sewed, 3/6 net.

Law.

Marriott (T.) and Gregg (B. M.), A Constable's Duty and how to Do it, cr. 8vo, limp, 3/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Menpes (Mortimer), World Pictures, Text by Dorothy Menpes, 8vo, 20/ net.
Sedgwick (T. E.) and others, Description of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Liddell (M. H.), An Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry, cr. 8vo, 6/.

History and Biography.

Axon (W. E. A.), William Harrison Ainsworth, 8vo, sewed, 2/6 net.

Hopkins (J. Castell), Progress of Canada in the Century, extra cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Richards (F. T.), The Eve of Christianity, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Kelly's Directory of Durham and Northumberland, 1902, 30/.
Palmer (W. T.), Lake-Country Rambles, cr. 8vo, 6/.
Stuart (D.), The Struggle for Persia, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Philology.

Andrew (S. O.), Greek Versions of the Greek Prose Composition, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Rutherford (W. G.), Key to Second Greek Exercises, 5/ net.

Science.

Bullen (R. A.), Harlyn Bay and the Discoveries of its Prehistoric Remains, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

Cordfield (W. H.), The Etiology of Typhoid Fever and its Prevention, Milroy Lectures, 1902, 8vo, 2/6.

Moor (C. G.), Suggested Standards of Purity for Foods and Drugs, cr. 8vo, 1/6 net.

Sleight (S.), The Normal School Hygiene, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Wallace (J.), Smallpox, 8vo, 2/6 net.

General Literature.

Barr (R.), A Prince of Good Fellows, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Betty's Husband, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Buckley (R. J.), The Master Spy, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

Corelli (Marie), Temporal Power, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Creswick (F.), Hasting the Pirate, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

Daniels (A. J.), Chums all Through, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

Everett-Green (E.), White Wyvil and Red Ruthven, 3/6.

Fenn (G. M.), The Lost Middy: being the Secret of the Smugglers' Gap, cr. 8vo, 5/.

Gorky (M.), The Outcasts, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

Halsey (F. W.), Our Literary Deluge and some of its Deeper Waters, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

Hume (Fergus), The Turnpike House, cr. 8vo, 6/.

James (H.), The Wings of the Dove, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Jones (W. Braunston), Sin Chong, the Faithful Heart: a Celestial Apologue, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

Kantow (Alfred de), Ultima Verba, cr. 8vo, 3/6.

McCarthy (J. H.), If I were King, cr. 8vo, 6/.

Pollard (B. F.), The Two Maries, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

Savage (R. H.), An Egyptian Tragedy, and other Stories, 6/.

Stables (Gordon), Sweeping the Seas: a Tale of the Alabama, cr. 8vo, 5/.

Thomas (E.), Horre Solitaria, 12mo, 2/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Schleinitz (O. v.), Walter Crane, 4m.

Philology.

Gullan (K. H.), Elementary Armenian Grammar, 3m.

Larfeld (W.), Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik, Vol. 2, 136m.

Tacitus de Vita et Moribus Cn. Jul. Agricole, erklärt v. A. Gudeman, 1m. 4s.

Xenophon's de Re Equestri Libellus, rec. V. Tommasini, 2m.

Science.

Stange (A.), Einführung in die Geschichte der Chemie, 6m.

General Literature.

Robida (A.), L'Horloge des Siècles, 3fr. 50.

TRISTAN'S SONG.

If this be love I die,
I die of hoping love,
That will not hence remove,
Nor will not all deny.

His sharp and bitter dart
Is fast within my side;
Come, my old courage, hide
Thy death within thy heart.

I will not shrink although
This death in love there be:
She whom I love is she
Who is through love my foe.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

THE NEW ENGLISH ACADEMY.

10, Old Palace Lane, Richmond, Surrey,
August 27th, 1902.

At the present time it may be of interest to recall that an attempt was made in King James I.'s reign to found an academy of scholars, lovers of history and antiquities, and others. The following notes are from a paper read in 1846 before the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. (*Archæologia*, xxxii. 143).

The Academy Royal of King James, as originated by Edmund Bolton, encouraged by the Duke of Buckingham, and finally planned in 1624, was to consist of three classes of persons: Essentials, or working members (of whom Bolton drew up a preliminary list of eighty-four); Tutelaries, who were to be the Knights of the Garter, with the Chancellors of the two Universities and the Lord Chancellor; and Auxiliaries, who were to consist of "lords and others, selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war and of the new plantations."

Bolton's list of eighty-four Essentials included the following names among others: John Selden, Sir E. Coke, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir R. Cotton, Michael Drayton, Sir John Beaumont (author of 'Bosworth Field'), Sir William Alexander, George Chapman (the poet and translator of Homer), Ben Jonson, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Thomas Hawkins (translator of Horace), Edmund Bolton (founder), Inigo Jones, Sir Henry Wotton, James Clayton (friend of Sir J. Beaumont), Sir Robert Ayton, Le Neve (Clarenceux), Bradshaw (Windsoor), and Sir James Burrowes (Norroy, afterwards Garter).

In 1625 King James died, and this appears to have been fatal to the design.

EDWY G. CLAYTON.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE WITH VIOLENTE VISCONTI.

If you can give me room I should much like to comment on Mr. Bromby's interesting account of the feast at the above marriage. As he does, I can quote Berni's words, "I non son cuoco," but how is that a hindrance to either of us? I have been devoting some years to searching for the facts of early historic cookery, my sources being the books written by real and absolute cooks, a few of them living and writing at the very period Mr. Bromby is noticing, and I think he and all other students of past social history will be glad to know where these books, at a place or two, touch his points.

He begins with wondering at flesh and fish being said to be "dorato," and quite rightly demurs at such food having been merely painted yellow with egg-yolks. At p. 36 of the published 'Ancient Cookery,' circa 1400 (from the Arundel MS.), there is a recipe wherein, after roasting a "pygge," cooks are bid "lay oretwart him over one barre of silver folle and another of golde." This gold "folle"=*feuille* was also largely used to decorate pastry and sweetmeats; and even as late as 1639, in 'The Ladies Cabinet Opened,' cooks are directed, "Buy your Gold at the Gold-beaters," the price they will

(at that period) have to pay being stated to be "16d. the booke."

Mr. Bromby relates that in the first course were "little pigs with fire in their mouths." Again he is on solid ground. 'Epulario,' from the Valvassore press, Venice, 1549 (a subsequent English translation of which appeared as 'The Italian Banquet'), tells how the curious effect was produced. The dish to which the recipe is affixed happens to be peacock; but there is a note that others can be treated in the same way.

The ninth course tells of "zelaria" of flesh and fish." The letter z should be g, there can be no doubt, the word standing for "gelaria"; and "gellies," or, as Holinshed has it, "gelisses," were considerably used, made not only of "capone"—capons, but, as Berni says, "di mill' altre cose che son buone." The "gelly," or "gelaria," did not come out "a kind of mayonnaise," though. It was an erect dish, self-supporting (as jellies still are), nearer to brawn.

Mr. Bromby's tenth course shows "salatina" of flesh and lampreys. As with the z above, I should take the initial s to be here a misreading for g, the dish then showing as "galatina." Galentynes of all kinds abound in these recipes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it is the veritable "vitaille" told of by Chaucer as "sauss of galentyne" in 'The Former Age,' l. 16. The prettiest reminiscence of Chaucer lies, also, in the wines sent in with this tenth course. They were "two flasks, one of 'Vernazzo' or 'Vernaccia,' the other of the best 'Malvasia,'" and Chaucer has, in 'The Shipman's Tale,' ll. 13,000-1:—

With him he brought a jubbe of Malvesie
And eke another ful of fine Vernage.

The thirteenth course has "beef and venison, 'facto al frumento.'" In a private MS. bearing date 1381, and published by Pegge in his volume of the recipes of Richard II.'s cooks, 'The Forme of Cury,' there is a "Recipe for to make Furmenty." For it, "clene Wete" was to be brayed in "a mortar wel that the holys gon al of" (*holys*=hulls); then, after boiling with "swete mylk of Almandys or swete mylk of kyne," the directions are, as the end of other processes, "messe it forthe wyth fat venyson and fresh moton." It is a most striking contemporary corroboration of Mr. Bromby's text.

In the sixteenth course "cisoni," otherwise "cisoni," are said to come in with roast rabbits, peacocks, &c. I take the s in the word to be again a misreading of g, the right form being *cigni*, swans. The cygnet, the young swan—becoming "sinet" in Elizabethan cookery publications—was ordinary eating, and fittingly brings to mind Chaucer's observation on his fellow-pilgrim:—

A fat swan loves he best of any rost.

In the seventeenth course comes the word "zoncate." It is one more instance of an unrecognized g, and Mr. Bromby judges well in concluding the proper form to be "giuncate," in later English junkets. He is astray, however, in confining junkets to cream cheeses. They meant any dainty, or delicacy, or cate, or "conceit" which culinary art could devise, so long as the materials consisted (mainly) of what Andrew Boorde called "whyte meates," defining them "as egges, butter, chese, mylke, crayne." Says 'A Banquett of Dainties,' 1566 (anon. n.p.), saying it of a fictitious marriage, but one well *à propos*:—

My wedding Banquet in this place
I purpose here to day,
Therefore such Cates as costly be
I charge thee to prepare.

"Péerles dames" were to come to it, therefore get "daintie dishes rare," for "fine daintrels doth delite.....to please their appetite." And the dainties are named, though

I know not I, what Cates to buy.

Then Spenser says ('Faerie Queen,' book v., canto iv.):—

Goe bear with you both wine and luncates fit
And bid him eate.

Shakespeare says ('Taming of the Shrew,'
III. ii.):—

You know there wants no junkets at the feast.

Nash says ('Lenten Stuffe,' p. 36) he must
roundly condemn "all jonqueties or confec-
tionaries."

These are proof enough. If they were
not, instances could go on and on. It will
gratify Mr. Bromby to know that Tobias
Venner, 1621, marks his side of the juncate
question as well as the other. The good author
says there is "a kinde of Juncket called a
Fresh Cheese.....very pleasant to the palate."
Let it be "always at meales first eaten, or at
banquets between meales." The mention at
once confirms and refutes. It admits the cream
cheese, but not as chief guest. It was only one
of a throng; and as that throng has in it "a
white pot," "a tansey," with Addison in charge
of them, there must be a plain refusal to let
them go out of memory.

JENNETT HUMPHREYS.

THE REV. DR. ANGUS.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Angus,
formerly Principal of the Baptist College,
Regent's Park. Born at Bolam, Northumber-
land, on the 16th of January, 1816, he commenced
at fourteen the study of Hebrew, and after-
wards went to the Grammar School, Newcastle-
upon-Tyne, at that time under the charge of
Dr. Mortimer. In 1833 Dr. Mortimer was
appointed head master of the City of London
School. Young Angus came with him to Lon-
don, but as he was unable to proceed to Oxford
on account of the religious tests he went to
Edinburgh, and studied divinity under Dr.
Chalmers, where he took his M.A. degree and
gained fifty guineas for a prize essay on Lord
Bacon; in addition to this he obtained the gold
medal in ethics and political philosophy, as well
as the first prizes in Greek, in logic, and in
rhetoric.

In 1849 he became President of the Baptist
College, then at Stepney, and it was largely at
his instigation it was moved to the present
building at Regent's Park, the house being
then known as Holford House. Dr. Angus
remained Principal until 1893. During the
time he was at the College 60,000*l.* was raised:
30,000*l.* for tutors and 30,000*l.* to pay for the
building. In 1870 he was selected as one
of the revisers of the New Testament, and on
his visit to America was entrusted by the English
company with the formation of companies in
America to carry on the work there. During
his stay he was offered the presidency
of the University of Chicago. From 1860
to 1870 he was examiner in English lan-
guage and literature in London University.
His writings include an 'Essay on the Voluntary
System,' being a reply to Dr. Chalmers (for
this he received a prize of 100 guineas); an
annotated edition of Butler's 'Analogy'; a
'Handbook of English Literature'; and a 'Hand-
book of Specimens of English Literature.' His
best-known work is 'The Bible Handbook,'
published by the Religious Tract Society. In
our notice of this on May 6th, 1854, we called
attention to the useful portion of the book
which sets forth the inaccuracies in our
Authorized Version, and suggested that the
Society should publish an edition of the
Authorized Version with the corrections
printed as foot-notes.

His last literary effort was the commencement
of a bibliography of Baptist authors. This
dates from 1527, but ill health prevented his
completing it beyond 1800. Fifteen hundred
of the books mentioned are in his own library.

Dr. Angus was of a gentle and affectionate
disposition, and his pleasing way of imparting
knowledge to the students will be long
remembered. He married a daughter of W. B.

Gurney, the whilom Treasurer of Stepney
College.

'A JUNIOR ENGLISH GRAMMAR.'

Lee, August 27th, 1902.

IN your issue of the 16th inst. your reviewer
made some lengthy comments of an unfavour-
able character upon my 'Junior English Gram-
mar.' These would be crushing indeed were it
not that they refer almost exclusively to an
introductory chapter only, and therefore can in
no sense be regarded as a "review" of the little
book as a whole; and that even within these
very narrow limits I entirely demur to the
general accuracy of the criticisms. I have
again looked up the words in question, and
excepting in the case of the Celtic words—
whose number seems to be growing smaller and
beautifully less every year—I find that I am
substantially correct, or, if in error, in exceed-
ingly good company.

Not to weary your readers, few of whom can
feel any absorbing interest in the minute details
of an elementary school-book, I should like,
with your kind permission, just to say that I
am filled with amazement that any reviewer
should essay the very easy task of "picking
holes" in a single chapter crammed with state-
ments on which even philologists are not quite
at one, and then on this slender basis straight-
way condemn the whole book. This seems to
me most unfair. Is it not remarkable that your
reviewer has no single word to say about (1) the
general scope of the book; (2) the simplification
of definitions; (3) the suggested settlement of
the gerund, that plague of masters and boys;
(4) the analysis of sentences, in which a more
rational scheme has been propounded; (5) the
chapter on essay-writing? And yet these sub-
jects are the very *raison d'être* of the book, and
on these my "reputation"—about which your
reviewer would seem needlessly anxious—rests,
I am told, quite securely. I regret the omission
of all notice of these chapters, for I should, of
course, have especially valued an expression of
opinion in the *Athenæum* on these more im-
portant branches of the subject. It may be—if
I may say so without offence—that your reviewer
felt that he was scarcely in touch with what is
practically required by those for whom I have
specially written, and so maintained a discreet
silence, recalling, perchance, the old lines:—

Τὸ εἶδόν, μήτ' ἄρ' με μάλ' αἶνευ μήτε τι νείκε'
εἰδούσι γὰρ τοὶ τὰ ταῦτα μετ' Ἀργείους ἄγορεύεις.

WM. WILLIAMSON.

. We believe sound scholars will agree
that an author who is capable of making the
strange mistakes we mentioned, and of "find-
ing them substantially correct" when they are
impugned, is thereby proved unable to write a
trustworthy English grammar. Were the book
still on our table it would be easy to show that
the evidences of failure are by no means con-
fined to its earlier chapters.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S announcements for
the ensuing season include: *Éditions de Luxe*
of John Inglesant and the Works of Edward
FitzGerald, — *Haunts of Ancient Peace*, by
Alfred Austin, with illustrations by E. H.
New, — *Old Quebec*, by Sir Gilbert Parker,
illustrated, — in the "Highways and Byways
Series," London, by Mrs. E. T. Cook, with
illustrations by H. Thomson and F. L. Griggs, —
Children's Gardens, by the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn
Cecil. In Biography, History, and Travel:
Biographical Sketches, by the Right Hon.
James Bryce, — *The Life of the late Bishop of*
Durham, by his son, the Rev. Arthur Westcott,
2 vols., — *The Life of Sir George Grove*, by C. L.
Graves, — *The Life of Charlotte M. Yonge*,
by Christabel R. Coleridge, — *The Emperor*
Charles V., by Edward Armstrong, — *John*
Lackland: a Study of the Personal Character of
King John, by Kate Norgate, — in the "Foreign

Statesmen Series," Mazarin, by Arthur H.
Hassall, — *Rome and Reform*, by T. L. Kingston
Oliphant, 2 vols., — *Lectures on the French*
Revolution, by the late Lord Acton, 2 vols., —
Vol. III. of *The History of the British Army*,
by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, — *London before*
the Conquest, by W. R. Lethaby, — *The Struggle*
for a Continent, edited from the writings of
Parkman by Prof. Edgar, of Toronto, — *Across*
Coveted Lands; or, a Journey from Flushing
to Calcutta Overland, 2 vols., — *With General*
French and the Cavalry in South Africa, by
C. S. Goldmann, — *Tribes of the Malay Penin-*
sula, by W. W. Skeat. *Novels*: *Cecilia*, a
Story of Modern Rome, by F. Marion Crawford;
The Highway of Fate, by R. N. Carey;
Lavinia, by Rhoda Broughton; *The Ghost*
Camp; or, *the Avenger*, by Rolf Boldrewood;
Dulvercombe Water, by Harold Vallings; *Jan*
van Elselo, by Gilbert and Marian Coleridge;
The Splendid Idle Forties, by G. Atherton;
Bayard's Courier, by B. K. Benson; *Roger*
Drake, Captain of Industry, by H. K. Webster;
Children of the Frost, by Jack London. *Books*
for the Young: *Just So Stories for Little Chil-*
dren, by Rudyard Kipling, with illustrations
by the Author; *The Boy's Iliad*, by W. Copland
Perry; *Peterkin*, by Mrs. Molesworth; *The*
New Pupil, by Raymond Jacobsen; *The Other*
Boy, by Evelyn Sharp. *Theology*: *Reason and*
Revelation, by J. R. Illingworth, D.D.; *The*
Revelation of the Holy Spirit, by J. E. C.
Welldon, D.D.; "I Live," being Hints on the
Christian Life, by Bishop Welldon; *Clement of*
Alexandria, Miscellanies (Stromateis), Book
VII., edited by the late Rev. F. J. A. Hort and
Joseph B. Mayor; *Peptographia Dublinensis*,
Memorial Discourses, preached in 1895-1902 by
the Dean of St. Patrick's, — in "The English
Theological Library," *Hooker's Ecclesiastical*
Polity, Book V., edited by the Rev. Ronald Bayne.
Their other publications include: in the "Evers-
ley Series," *The Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley*,
by Leonard Huxley, 3 vols., — in the "English
Men of Letters," *Tennyson*, by Sir Alfred Lyall;
Richardson, by Austin Dobson; *Browning*, by
G. K. Chesterton; *Crabbe*, by Canon Ainger;
Jane Austen, by the Rev. H. C. Beeching;
Sydney Smith, by Augustine Birrell; *Hobbes*,
by Sir Leslie Stephen; and *Adam Smith*, by
Francis W. Hirst, — in the "Library of English
Classics," *The Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*,
and *Lectures on the English Poets*, by William
Hazlitt, — *Thackeray's Christmas Books*; *Comic*
Tales and Sketches; *Sketches and Travel* in
London, and *Journey from Cornhill to Grand*
Cairo, — in the "Golden Treasury Series,"
Essays of Richard Steele, selected by L. E. Steele;
and *Golden Sayings of Epictetus*, arranged by
Hastings Crossley, — *A Guide to the Greek and*
Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, by
E. T. Cook, — and *Illustrations of School Classics*,
with explanatory notes by G. F. Hill. In *Philos-*
ophy, Politics, and Economics: *Lectures on*
the Ethics of Green, Spencer, and Martineau,
by the late Prof. Sidgwick, — *Democracy and*
the Organization of Political Parties, by M.
Ostrogorski, translated from the French by F.
Clarke, — *Local Government in England and*
Wales, by Dr. Josef Redlich, translated by
Francis W. Hirst, — *The Strength of the People*:
a Study in Social Economics, by Mrs. Bernard
Bosanquet, — *Life in Mind and Conduct*, by H.
Maudsley, M.D., — and *What is Meaning?* by
Victoria, Lady Welby.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is preparing the following
among other books for the autumn season:
Sand-Buried Cities of Khotan, by M. Aurel
Stein, with 125 illustrations, — *Motor Cars and*
the Application of Mechanical Power to Road
Vehicles, illustrated by Rhys Jenkins, — *The*
Old Bailey and Newgate, by Charles Gordon, —
The Story of the 34th Company (Middlesex)
Imperial Yeomanry from the Point of View of
Private 6,243, by W. Corner, — *A Literary His-*
tory of Persia, from the Earliest Times until
Firdausi, by E. G. Browne and Sir Thomas

Adams,—Augustus, by E. S. Shuckburgh,—The English People: a Study of its Political, Social, and Psychological Methods, by Emile Boutmy,—Lombard Studies, illustrated by the Countess E. Martinengo Cesaresco,—Shakespeare's Church, otherwise the Collegiate Church of the Trinity of Stratford-on-Avon, by J. Harvey Bloom,—David the King: an Historical Inquiry, by Marcel Auguste Dieudafay,—The Life and Death of King Henry the Second: an Historical Drama, by C. E. Wallis,—History of the Commune of 1871, translated from the French of Lissagaray,—"Nations" Series: Medieval Rome, by W. Miller, and Papal Monarchy, by Dr. W. Barry,—The Bernese Oberland, by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge,—True Tales of Mountain Adventure for Young and Old, by Mrs. Aubrey C. Blond (Mrs. Maine),—The Dawn of Day, translated from the final German edition of the works of Friedrich Nietzsche. New Novels: Love and the Soul-Hunters, by John Oliver Hobbes; Helen Adair, by Louis Becke; The Lady-Killer, by H. de Vere Stacpoole; A Modern Monarch, by F. C. Lewis; Five Children and It, by Mrs. E. Nesbit; Three of Them, by Maxim Gorky; The Man in the Street, by Mrs. Lucas Cleave; An Australian Girl in London, by Louise Mack (Mrs. J. P. Creed); In Chaucer's Maytime, by Emily Richings; The Long Vigil, by F. Jenner Taylor; The Coming of Sonia, by Hamilton Synge,—The First Novel Library: A Lady's Honour, by Bass Blake; From behind the Arras, by Mrs. P. Champion de Crespigny,—The Deeps of Deliverance, translated from the Dutch of F. van Eeden,—The Poet and Penelope, by L. Parry Truscott,—The Flute of Pan, a Comedy in Five Acts, by John Oliver Hobbes,—The Outcasts, and other Stories, by Maxim Gorky. For Children: Only a Kitten, and other Stories, by E. Mildred Sellon; The True Mother Goose, by Blanche McManus,—For Better? For Worse: Notes on Social Changes, by G. W. E. Russell,—Henry Grattan, by P. M. Roxby,—A Short History of Wales,—A Short History of Welsh Literature,—Please, M'm, the Butcher, by Beatrice Guarracino,—The Teacher and the Child, by N. Thiselton Mark,—A Manual for Home and Sunday School Teaching.

Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s list for the autumn comprises: English Porcelain, by W. Burton,—Nigeria, by Lieut.-Col. Mockler-Ferryman,—The Dominion of the Air: the Story of Aerial Navigation, by the Rev. J. M. Bacon,—Pictures of Many Wars, by Frederic Villiers,—Vol. II. of The National Portrait Gallery, edited by Lionel Cust,—a supplementary volume of the Encyclopædic Dictionary,—Vol. II. of The Nation's Pictures,—The Coronation Book of Edward VII., King of all the Britains and Emperor of India, by W. J. Loftie,—Aconcagua and Tierra del Fuego, by Sir Martin Conway,—Cassell's Dictionary of Practical Gardening, edited by Walter P. Wright,—The Life of the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., by the Rev. Wm. Adamson, D.D.,—Cassell's New French Dictionary: French-English, English-French, edited by James Boileau,—The Automobile: its Construction and Management, translated from Gerard Laverne's "Manuel Théorique et Pratique de l'Automobile," revised by P. N. Hasluck,—Practical Graining and Marbling,—Bookbinding, edited by P. N. Hasluck,—White's Natural History of Selborne, with notes by R. Kearton, illustrated,—Under the Iron Flail, by John Oxenham,—new sixpenny editions of popular novels, The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane, Kronstadt, and The Astonishing History of Troy Town,—A Fair Freebooter, by Basil Marnan,—Bakshish, by Roma White,—The Dictator's Daughter, by Edgar Jepson,—The Cloistering of Ursula, by Clinton Scollard,—Under the White Cockade, by Halliwell Sutcliffe,—The Lord Protector, by S. Levett-Yeats,—Nebo the Nailor, by the Rev.

S. Baring-Gould,—Vol. II. of Living London, edited by George R. Sims,—The Land of the Dons, and Madrid, her Records and Romances, both by Leonard Williams,—Britain at Work,—new volumes of "Cassell's Standard Library": The Woman in White, Barnaby Rudge, Tales of the Borders, Charles O'Malley, The Last of the Barons, and The Sketch-Book,—Cassell's Brush-Work Series,—Scholars' Companion to Things New and Old,—Pictorial Practical Rose Growing, by Walter P. Wright,—Cassell's "Wild Flowers" sheets,—and special pocket editions of Bishop Ellicott's Commentaries: St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. They have also on the stocks the annual volumes of numerous serials and magazines.

Messrs. Methuen's announcements include: The Complete Works of Charles Lamb, edited by E. V. Lucas, with illustrations, 7 vols.,—in "Methuen's Standard Library": Thomas Carlyle's Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell, with an Introduction by C. H. Firth, and Notes and Appendices by Mrs. S. C. Lomas, 3 vols.; Critical and Historical Essays, by Lord Macaulay, edited by F. C. Montague, 3 vols.; In Memoriam, Maud, and The Princess, edited by J. Churton Collins; and Carlyle's French Revolution, edited by C. R. L. Fletcher, 3 vols.,—Othello, edited by H. C. Hart ("The Arden Shakespeare"),—Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, by E. S. Roscoe, illustrated,—in "Little Biographies": Walter Raleigh, by Miss J. A. Taylor; Lord Tennyson, by A. C. Benson; and Erasmus, by E. F. H. Capey,—in "The Little Library": Christmas Books, by W. M. Thackeray, edited by Stephen Gwynn; Esmond, edited by Stephen Gwynn, 2 vols.; Christmas Books, by Charles Dickens, edited by Stephen Gwynn, 2 vols.; The Ingoldsby Legends, edited by J. B. Atlay, 2 vols.; A Little Book of English Sonnets, edited by J. B. Nichols; The Scarlet Letter, edited by Percy Dearmer; and The Inheritance, by Susan Ferrier, 2 vols.,—Paris, by Hilaire Belloc, illustrated,—in "The Little Guides": Cornwall, by A. L. Salmon; Kent, by G. Clinch; and The English Lakes, by F. G. Brabant,—The Brunt of the War, by Emily Hobhouse,—On Commando, by D. S. van Warmelo,—The Heart of Japan, by C. L. Brownell,—Our Picture Books, by A. W. Pollard,—A Key to the Time Allusions in the Divine Comedy, by G. Pradeau, with a Dial,—The Struggle for Persia, by Capt. Donald Stuart,—The Visit to London, described in verse by E. V. Lucas, and in coloured pictures by F. D. Bedford,—The Book of the Country and the Garden, by H. M. Bateson, illustrated by F. Carruthers Gould and A. C. Gould,—Modern Spiritualism, by F. Podmore, 2 vols.,—Ancient Coffers and Cupboards, by Fred Roe, illustrated,—The Inner and Middle Temple, by H. H. L. Bellot, illustrated,—Side-lights on the Georgian Period, by George Paston,—The Autobiography of a "Newspaper Girl," by E. L. Banks,—The American Cotton Industry, a Study of Work and Workers, by T. M. Young,—Second Strings, by A. D. Godley,—in "The Library of Devotion": The Devotions of St. Anselm, edited by C. C. J. Webb,—The Devotions of Bishop Andrewes, by F. E. Brightman,—in "The Churchman's Library": Comparative Theology, by J. A. MacCulloch. Among Educational Books: Designing and Weaving, by A. F. Barker; Agricultural Geology, by J. E. Marr; Arithmetic and Mensuration for the Workshop and Technical School, by C. T. Millis; Easy Dictation and Spelling, by W. Williamson; The Rose Reader, by Edward Rose,—in "Junior Examination Series": Junior English Examination Papers, by W. Williamson; and Junior Arithmetic Examination Papers, by W. S. Beard,—in "Methuen's Junior School-Books": The Acts of the Apostles, edited by A. E. Rubie; The Gospel according to St. Luke, edited by W. Williamson; A Junior French Grammar, by L. A. Sornet and M. J. Acetos; A Junior Chemistry,

by E. A. Tyler,—The Student's Prayer Book, Part I., edited by W. H. Flecker,—Junior Algebra Examination Papers, by S. W. Finn. In "The Little Blue Books for Children," edited by E. V. Lucas: A School Year, by Netta Syrett; The Peeles at the Capital, by T. Hilbert; and The Treasure of Princegate Priory, by T. Cobb. In Fiction: The Hole in the Wall, by Arthur Morrison,—Olivia's Summer, by Mrs. M. E. Mann,—A Bayard from Bengal, by F. Anstey, illustrated by Bernard Partridge,—The White Wolf, and other Fireside Tales, by Q,—The River, by Eden Phillpotts,—A Roman Mystery, by Richard Bagot,—Jair the Apostate, by A. G. Hales,—Felix, by R. Hichens,—Children of the Bush, by Harry Lawson,—The Founding of Fortunes, by Jane Barlow,—The Credit of the County, by W. E. Norris,—The Lightning Conductor: being the Romance of a Motor Car, by Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williamson,—Jim Twelves, by W. F. Shannon,—The Adventures of Sir John Sparrow, by Harold Begbie,—The Fate of Valsec, by J. Bloundelle Burton,—Papa, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson,—With Essex in Ireland, by the Hon. Emily Lawless,—The Inca's Treasure, by Ernest Glanville, illustrated by A. H. Buckland,—and in "The Novelist": The Kloof Bride, by Ernest Glanville; and Angel, by B. M. Croker.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers will publish the following books during the autumn season: The second volume of their Cyclopædia of English Literature, edited by Dr. Patrick,—the following additions to their "Nineteenth Century Series": Progress of Canada in the Century, by J. Castell Hopkins; Progress of New Zealand in the Century, by R. F. Irvine and O. T. J. Alpers; Literature of the Century, by Prof. A. B. de Mille,—Recitations for the Children, edited by R. C. H. Morison,—Chambers's Concise Geography of the World, with Special Reference to the British Empire,—Girls of the Forest, by L. T. Meade,—Denslow's Mother Goose, a Child's Coloured Picture Book, by W. W. Denslow,—Stan Lynn; or, a Boy's Adventures in China, by Manville Fenn,—Grit & Co., a companion volume to 'Courage and Conflict,' with stories by G. A. Henty, Guy Boothby, D. L. Johnstone, D. Christie Murray, and others,—The Rebel of the School, The Squire's Little Girl, and Queen Rose, by L. T. Meade,—Jack and Black, a Story of School Life and Adventure, by Andrew Home,—A Plucky Girl, by May Baldwin,—Logan the Mingo, a Tale of the American Indians, by Col. Gordon,—and Lassie and Laddie, by Mary D. Brine.

Messrs. Skeffington have in hand the following works for the coming autumn season: Common-Life Religion, by H. J. Wilmot-Buxton,—The King's Fountain (sermons), by the Rev. J. P. Fallows,—Help from Holy Communion, by the Rev. Urrling Whelpton,—Watching for the Daybreak (sermons), by the Rev. George Gibson,—Heavenward Steps, by the Rev. E. G. S. Crosthwait,—The Book of Common Prayer: its Scriptural Foundation, by the Rev. Herbert Pole,—Consolations and Warnings (sermons), by the Rev. Robert Pole,—The Enthusiasm of Christianity, by Canon Ovenden,—What am I to Believe? by the Rev. G. H. Johnson,—The Mountain Mother (sermons), by Canon Skrine,—The Communion of the Laity, by the late W. E. Scudamore,—The Service of Perfect Freedom, by the late Rev. E. A. Askew,—When a Man Dies, where does He Go? by a Priest of the Church of England,—and The Withy Wood: a Story for Children, by Frances Whitehead.

THE 'HEROICA' OF PHILOSTRATUS.

IN tracing the later legend of the Trojan war, which formed so large a part of the literature of the Middle Ages, one is struck by the neglect with which the 'Heroica' of Philostratus has

generally been treated. It does not appear to have been translated into French or English, and even so careful an historian of Greek history and Greek literature as Mr. Grote has passed it by as though it had not been written, while those who have edited, or written about, the works of our Middle English poets, into whose poems the Troy legends are so often introduced, seem to be hardly aware of the existence of the 'Heroica,' or of how much of those legends are due to its author. Mr. Grote is worse, for he impliedly gives Dictys Cretensis as the author of stories which were written long before his time by Philostratus, from whom the writer who wrote under the name of Dictys Cretensis probably got many of them.

This is, of course, assuming that the 'Heroica' was written before the 'History' of Dictys, a fact about which there is not much doubt, although, from a curious and careless error, some authorities place Dictys at least a century before the time at which he lived. I may, perhaps, be allowed to return to this question at some other time.

Though there was once some question as to which of the three Philostrati wrote the 'Heroica,' there is now little doubt that it was the second Philostratus—a Greek who came to Rome somewhere in the middle of the second century of our era, and formed one of the group of literary men who distinguished the court of Julia, wife of Septimius Severus. Besides the 'Heroica,' he wrote the life of Apollonius of Tyana, and perhaps one or two other works. Whatever may be thought of his criticisms of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and the style of his Greek, one cannot but admire the scenery of the 'Heroica.' His ideas are many of them instructive and amusing. Throughout the book is marked by what would now be called its high moral tone, while, although it is in prose, his language, and the treatment of his subject, are so poetical that it is difficult to translate it without falling into blank verse.

The whole is in the form of a dialogue between a devout and philosophic vinegrower of Eleus, at the southern point of the Thracian Chersonese, and a traveller who happens to come that way, and who by questioning his host gets from him much curious information about the Trojan war and Homer. The memory of Protesilaus, the first of the Greeks to fall at Troy, was especially revered at Eleus. His statue stood within sight of the spot where the vinegrower tells his tale to his guest the traveller. The spirit of the hero still haunted his statue, and when it could leave the realms below it was wont, we are told, to return to Eleus to hold converse with the vinegrower. The conversations between the hero and his worshipper are recounted to the traveller, as he and his host lie out among the vines and the fruit-trees by the shore of the Hellespont.

In the stories of Greeks and Trojans which follow we see reappear many of the legends told by the Cyclic poets. The Cyclic poems certainly survived in the time of Proclus. Proclus died but a few years before Philostratus came to Rome, and we may therefore suppose they still existed in his time. Palamedes is the great hero with Philostratus. In the growth of the mediæval Troy legend we find varying fashions, as it were, in discovering and cultivating different heroes at different times. As with Homer, Achilles and Ulysses were the great and godlike, so as years passed on we see a tendency to adopt some other imaginary hero, who little by little increases in grandeur to the loss of respect for his rivals. As Troilus, for example, grows in reputation out of nothing, or next to nothing, so Achilles and Ulysses sink, not into nothing, but into opprobrium and contempt, and Homer is roundly blamed for what he has dared to say about them.

Philostratus did not assume this position towards Achilles. His fame was left fairly

bright till the twelfth century, but Ulysses becomes the villain of the 'Heroica,' chiefly because of his supposed conduct to Palamedes. It is difficult to say why Palamedes was chosen as the particular hero, the superior to Ulysses not only in valour, but in wisdom and knowledge. It has been supposed that it was because he became a patron of the Sophists; the result, perhaps, rather than the cause of his reputation. In the tenth chapter of the 'Heroica' is a long history of Palamedes, in which we see the exaltation of the imaginary hero. Xenophon had mentioned his wisdom in a passage to be quoted presently. Mr. Grote (i. 400) gives several authorities to show that the concluding portion of the 'Cypria' was called the 'Palamedia,' though this seems only conjecture. He quotes also Pindar's Nemean Ode vii. 21, to show that Pindar "described Palamedes as the wiser man of the two"—wiser, that is, than Ulysses; but the passage quoted does not bear this out. Others, including the three great tragedians, in works that are lost, we have good reason to believe, spoke of him highly, but Philostratus was the first to institute something like a cult of Palamedes.

"Before him," the vinegrower, reporting the words of Protesilaus, says, "before him there had not been names of hours, nor months, nor seasons, nor coin, weights, measures, or numbers. He invented letters and dice." He is made, too, to give a correct astronomical explanation of an eclipse of the sun, which took place while the Greek fleet lay at Aulis. The army was alarmed at the ill omen. Palamedes explained that it was caused by the moon coming between the earth and the sun. When the Greeks applauded him as wiser even than Ulysses, Ulysses went off in anger, and began to compass his ruin. This feeling of envy is the main cause given by Philostratus for the hatred of Ulysses. It was not that Palamedes had discovered the feigned madness of Ulysses, as told in the 'Cypria.' This feigning of madness Philostratus denies. He says Ulysses came most willingly to Troy. But when he discovered a rival in Palamedes he plotted with Agamemnon against him, and brought a false charge of treason, on which he was convicted and stoned to death by the Peloponnesians and men of Ithaca.

The 'Cypria' had given the manner of his death differently. According to so much of the Chrestomathia of Proclus as remains (for which see Mr. Monro's articles in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vols. iv., v.) it stated that Diomedes and Ulysses drowned Palamedes while fishing. And Pausanias ('Itinerary of Greece,' x. 31), in describing the paintings of Polygnotus on the Lesche at Delphi, says he saw the representation there of "Palamedes playing at dice with Thersites—a game which Palamedes invented.....Palamedes who was drowned by Diomedes and Ulysses while fishing. This I discovered in the 'Cypria'" (*ἐπεξετάμενος ἐν ἑσπερίῳ οἴκῳ τοῖς Κυπρίοις*). "And Protesilaus," says the vinegrower, after he has given an account of the death of Palamedes,

"sheds many tears when he speaks of him, especially extolling him in his death. For he made no complaint, nor said anything piteous, nor lamented at all, but only exclaimed: 'Truth, I pity thee, for thou hast perished before me.'"

"About Ulysses, Protesilaus says he was terribly rhetorical, and a lover of malice (*ἱπαστρὴν φθόνου*—rejoiced, i.e., in a feeling of envious spite towards others).....As to all the things about Polyphemus and the infernal regions, and the singing of sirens, Protesilaus won't let us listen to them because they are not only not pleasing, but are fictions without the semblance of truth. As to the islands of Calypso and Circe and that these goddesses fell in love with Ulysses, he commands us to pass by such fables. For he says he was past the age of being loved and was rather flat-nosed (*ὀπίσθιον*) and small, with wandering eyes that could not look you straight in the face. He always seemed lost in thought, and that is not the kind of look people fall in love with. Such was the man who slew the wise and noble Palamedes."

Though Dio Chrysostom, a hundred years before the 'Heroica' was written, had, in the eleventh oration, imagined a new Iliad in which the Homeric story is reversed and the Greeks retreat from Troy discomfited, his oration must be taken only as a dialectic exercise of an ingenious sophist; while in the above passage of Philostratus we see a serious scepticism of the inspiration of Homer, a daring to point out his failings, and a growing contempt for the character of Ulysses. This feeling of contempt grew by degrees. Craft and cunning were alien to the knightly sense of honour which was coming on, and which could not tolerate trickery at any time, and especially in warfare. Philostratus was perhaps the first to emphasize this lowness of mere cunning in a nature made to appear more contemptible by the contrast to it which he draws in Ajax (chap. xi.).

To Ajax he gives a very fine character. He was great, he says, not so much from the size of his body as for the deeds he performed:—

"When he had overcome a foe he stayed his hand; to conquer, he said, was the part of a man, to spoil him that of a thief. In his presence no one used immodest or injurious words, not even if they were quarrelling. All rose and made way for him, not only the common folk, but the higher sort [*οἱ τῆς εὐδοκίμου μοίρας*]. He softened the griefs of Achilles, though they were great, sometimes consoling, sometimes upbraiding him. The Greeks gazed on these two as on men such as had not been seen since Heracles. When they saw Ajax dead on his sword, with one voice they raised such a cry it was heard even in Ilium. The Athenians brought his body out before all, and Menestheus pronounced his eulogium, as the Athenians are used to do to honour those who fall in battle.

"Then Protesilaus relates a wonderful thing that was done by Ulysses. For while Ajax lay thus exposed he, bringing the arms of Achilles, weeping exclaimed—'In these thou so lovedst shalt thou be buried.' But Uteuer refused the arms, thinking it an insult to obtain as funeral honours the things that were the cause of his death."

Philostratus seems to anticipate the chivalry of the Middle Ages in his character of Ajax; and the touch of remorse in Ulysses, the only redeeming point in his picture, lights up for a little the otherwise utterly dark figure. The traveller asks if Protesilaus knows anything of the Trojans, or whether he holds them as not worth remembrance.

"Protesilaus is not, O my guest, one of those in whose minds there is envy," answers the vinegrower, and he then gives an account of Hector and of Æneas, who, he says, took little care of his hair, thinking virtue was the greatest ornament, and of Pandarus, who always invoked Apollo before he drew the bow in any serious matter. Of Paris he says he was gentle in voice and manner, and rejoiced in his beauty, "whence Protesilaus likens him to a peacock. Not even in war would he suffer his hair or his nails to be untidy." We are here a long way off the Pandarus first presented to us by Boccaccio in the 'Filostrato,' and then by Chaucer and Shakespeare, but in the picture of Paris we may see history repeating itself down to our own time.

Protesilaus is then made to describe Euphorbus, of whom he says much the same as later poets say of Troilus—how if he had lived he would have been equal to Hector. But Philostratus never once mentions Troilus, who by the twelfth century had become one of the greatest heroes of Troy.

CHARLES HAMILTON BROMBY.

THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE.

1, Bene's Place, Cambridge.

THE point at issue is very simple. Was a treaty of alliance between Austria and France actually signed, and was a military convention actually concluded? Your reviewer maintains that one was. If he can tell me what is his authority, I shall be much indebted to him for throwing fresh light on one of the most interesting and curious questions of modern diplomatic history. It is not the slightest use

speaking of "valuable" documents; let him quote with a definite reference. The only book you do refer to does not prove what you would lead your readers to suppose it does. It is quite true that General Lebrun gives a full account of the draft military convention which he had discussed with the Archduke Albrecht; what he does not prove is that this convention was ever accepted and concluded. He had himself no power to sign any treaty. He ends his narrative with the words ('Souvenirs Militaires,' p. 183):—

"Depuis ma mission à Vienne et surtout après la déclaration de la guerre, jamais il ne m'avait pu venir à la pensée que l'Empereur n'eût pas achevé, par voie diplomatique, l'œuvre que j'avais commencé avec le Prince Albert, qu'il n'avait pas fait consacrer solennellement par un traité obligatoire pour la France, comme pour l'Autriche et l'Italie, l'alliance offensive et défensive des trois puissances."

His conviction on this point was, he says, confirmed by the plan of campaign adopted. This shows that he had neither in 1870 nor when he wrote his memoirs any definite information that a treaty had been concluded.

On two occasions was a treaty drafted. One was a triple alliance between Austria, France, and Italy in 1869. As to this I need only quote Beust's words, "Il n'y a eu absolument rien de signé" (vol. ii. p. 354, English translation). The other was the military convention, of which the author was the Archduke. There is, it seems to me, very strong proof that it was never concluded. I wait to hear the evidence on which you say that it was. The evidence on which I rely is that, according to French witnesses, even after the outbreak of war, the attempt to bring about an alliance was being continued. If an agreement had been made before the outbreak of war this would not have been necessary.

It is quite true that the Austrian military authorities (not the Emperor) stipulated that if Austria joined with France in declaring war on Prussia the campaign should begin in the spring. There is, however, a long step between the statement of a demand and the embodiment of it in a treaty.

If you can prove from published documents that at any time before the outbreak of war a treaty of alliance was signed between Austria and France, your "censure" is quite justified, and I will confess that I was "unacquainted with the history of the arrangement." If you cannot, you will doubtless withdraw your statements.

As to the French intervention of 1869, I need not pursue the matter further, as the question is not as to facts, but is a difference of opinion as to the relative importance of well-known facts. I see no reason to alter mine, that in an article of this nature the intervention did not require express mention. JAMES HEADLAM.

** The virtue of a compact is not in its form. The Emperor of Austria never pretended that he was not bound to fight in May, 1871, and he even extended his engagement to cover that war in 1870 which he had previously repudiated, for the only Austrian dispatch published begins, it will be remembered, with the words, "Faithful to our engagements." If Mr. Headlam knew when he first wrote what he knows now, it is amazing that he should have written as he did. We assumed ignorance: we may have been wrong, for prejudice often comes to the same thing. Mr. Headlam's article, for example, assumed the ordinary German view of a Hohenzollern candidature of 1870, and he still thinks that it is unimportant to history that the Hohenzollern candidature had been sprung by Prussia on France in 1869 and withdrawn, to be revived in 1870 at a moment when Austria could not move. Surely it is wilful blindness to allege that the 1869 candidature did not need mention. It was the direct cause of the visit to Paris of the Archduke, and it constitutes the French case.

Literary Crossings.

WE are extremely sorry to receive bad accounts of the health of Mr. Philip J. Bailey. The venerable author of 'Festus,' who is eighty-six years of age, has been in a state of increasing weakness for some time, and is now suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

A COLLECTED edition of the poems of the late Hon. Roden Noel is in the press. By way of preface will be reprinted an appreciation of Mr. Noel's poetry written many years ago by Mr. J. A. Symonds.

THE October number of the *Magazine of Art* will contain a poem by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton called 'Brynhild on Sigurd's Funeral Pyre.' It depicts the Scandinavian semi-divine heroine clasping her lover's body amid the smoke and flames, and defying both the gods and the Norns. The poem will be illustrated by Mr. Byam Shaw.

THE celebration of the centenary of the Bodleian, of which we spoke last week, will begin with a reception on the 8th of October by the Vice-Chancellor in the University Galleries, and will conclude with a dinner in the Hall of Christchurch on the evening of October 9th.

THE 'Journal of Edward Ellerker Williams,' the companion of Shelley, which is to be published, for the first time in its entirety, by Mr. Elkin Mathews, will be embellished by portraits of Williams and of his wife, the "Jane" of 'The Invitation' and of 'The Recollection.' The portrait of the lady is from a photograph taken in her later life; but that of Williams reproduces a water-colour by his own hand.

THE letters sent by General Monck to secure the condemnation of the Marquess of Argyll in 1661 are to be printed in full in Mr. Wilcock's forthcoming volume 'The Great Marquess.' They are six in number, and of them only two, and those from imperfect copies, have hitherto been published. A long controversy concerning these letters took place in consequence of doubts having been cast upon the statement that Monck had acted in the way he did. The letters were unearthed by Mr. Wilcock in the archives at Inveraray.

THE meetings of the Thirteenth International Congress of Orientalists began at Hamburg on Thursday. They will continue to the 10th inst. Among the sectional presidents the following names are especially noteworthy: Profs. Karl Brugmann, H. Oldenberg, Hübschmann, Kautzsch, Hirth, and Erman. A report of the meeting will appear in this journal.

THE Foreign Office has addressed a circular letter to the authorities of our principal libraries, advertising to a recent note received from M. Delcassé, in which he makes request, on behalf of the French Government, for a list of the various university or other libraries in the United Kingdom which are prepared to lend books or manuscripts for the use of French students, in consideration of the loans that are made from time to time not only by the Bibliothèque Nationale, but by the greater number of French libraries, for the purpose of special reference. So far as this system is carried on at present, the practice is to transmit the desired documents through

the British Embassy at Paris and the Foreign Office, and upon receipt they are deposited in the British Museum, the Bodleian, or other suitable centre for consultation. If we mistake not, a scheme for the establishment of an international loan system, which should be reciprocal between countries, was brought forward at last year's Paris meeting of the International Association of Academies by Prof. Diels, of the Berlin Academy. It is probable, therefore, the action of M. Delcassé is the outcome of recommendations made by the French representatives who were present at that gathering. It may be mentioned that the British Museum would not be able to participate, since the statute of incorporation precludes the loan of books or manuscripts.

By the death of Dr. Émile Dunant, who lost his life on the Giétroz Glacier in the Bagnat, Swiss historical research has been suddenly deprived of one of its most promising servants. Though he had only just attained his thirty-first year, the young scholar had already made a name by his contributions to the history of the Swiss Confederation, and especially of Berne, Geneva, and the Grisons. The wide range of his archaeological studies in Western Switzerland procured him an office for which he was singularly fit, that of Keeper of the collections belonging to the city of Geneva. Dr. Dunant was one of the most active members of the Swiss Geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft. In addition to his works on the relations of Geneva to Berne and to the Swiss Confederation in the sixteenth century, and on the history of the union of the Grisons with Switzerland, he published a much-valued guide to the museum and antiquities of Avenches. He was always willing to communicate out of his stores to the serious inquirer. His last work, 'A History of the Geneva Escalade in 1602,' is ready for the printer. His father, who survives him, is a professor in the medical faculty of the university. He was a grandson, on his mother's side, of Daniel Colladon.

THE second volume of the new edition of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature' may be expected in a few weeks. As in the case of the first volume, it will be virtually a new work. Over one hundred English authors are dealt with who were not named in the old edition, and about as many are illustrated by extracts who in the former edition were passed over with little more than a mention. 'Chatterton' and 'Crabbe' are two of the numerous articles by the late Mr. Francis Hindes Groome; Prof. Saintsbury is responsible for 'Swift,' 'Pope,' and 'Sterne'; the article 'Eighteenth Century' is from the pen of Mr. Austin Dobson, who also contributes 'Richardson' and 'Goldsmith.' 'Blake' is by Mr. James Douglas, and 'Addison' by Mr. G. Gregory Smith. 'Steele' is by Mr. Robert Aitken, who has also written the short essays on the 'Revolutionary Period' and the 'Age of Queen Anne.' The biographical part of 'Pope' is the original article by Dr. Carruthers, revised by Prof. Saintsbury, who has rewritten the critical portion. The editor has himself supplied the articles on 'The Scottish Vernacular

Revival,' 'The Reign of George III. and Coming Changes,' and 'Scottish Vernacular Writers under George IV.' The editor is indebted to Mr. Austin Dobson for revising 'Gay' and 'Prior.' The literary history of the United States is to form a separate division of the work; the American authors of the eighteenth century are therefore to be treated along with those of the nineteenth in the concluding volume, where the literature of Canada and Australia will also be included.

THE premature decease of Mr. George Douglas Brown on August 28th has created much sorrow among his friends. He was educated at the Ayr Academy and at Glasgow University, whence he proceeded to Balliol with a Snell exhibition. In 1895 he came to London, where he busied himself with journalism, and acted as literary adviser to Mr. John Macqueen. Last autumn he published 'The House with the Green Shutters,' a story which excited expectations regarding his future career which cannot unhappily be now realized.

FATHER HERBERT LUCAS, S.J., is about to publish with Messrs. Burns & Oates a small treatise on 'The Spiritual Exercises and the Christian Education of Youth.'

OWING to the increase of work and responsibility consequent on his appointment as Principal Lecturer in Classics at Pembroke College, Mr. Leonard Whibley has resigned the post of Assistant Secretary to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, and Mr. A. R. Waller, who has been engaged in literary work in London for the past ten years, has been appointed by the Syndics to the post so vacated.

MR. F. W. WILLMORE, who died at Colwyn Bay on Monday, August 25th, was a diligent student of Staffordshire records. He published 'A History of Walsall' in 1887; and also printed 'The First Register of St. Matthew's, Walsall,' 1890; 'Records of Rushall, Staffordshire,' 1893; and 'Memorials of St. Matthew's Lodge of Freemasons,' 1897. Mr. Willmore was a surgeon practising at Walsall.

WE named last week the appearance among Parliamentary Papers of the tenth volume, Part I., and the eleventh volume, Part II., of Special Reports on Educational Subjects, of which the former costs 2s. 3d. and the latter 2s. 6d. Both deal with education in the United States of America, and both are edited by Mr. Michael Sadler. The earlier volume contains an introduction on 'The Study of American Education: its Interest and Importance to English Readers,' by Sir Joshua Fitch, and deals chiefly with the primary or "public" schools. The later volume deals chiefly with high schools and universities.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the last few days include the Report on Queen's College, Cork (3d.), and two named under Science.

SCIENCE

A Manual of Astronomy: a Text-Book. By Charles A. Young, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in Princeton University. (Ginn & Co.)—Prof. Young's previous works are so well known and so highly prized by all interested in astronomy that little more is necessary in introducing that now before us than to indicate its scope and special object. The author states

that it has been prepared to meet a rather pressing demand for a text-book intermediate between his 'Elements of Astronomy' and 'General Astronomy,' the latter being found by many teachers to be too large for convenient use in the time at their disposal, whilst the former is not quite sufficiently extensive for that purpose. It follows that much of the present work goes over the same ground as its predecessors, but everything has been carefully worked over, rearranged, and rewritten where necessary, and changed and added to in order to bring it thoroughly up to date. From this it is easy to see the position which the 'Manual' before us must occupy amongst astronomical treatises, and what Osiander said of the book of Copernicus at once occurs to our minds: "eme, lege, fruere." The compliment paid by the author to the printers and publishers in securing the most perfect mechanical execution is also well deserved, and this perfection assists in the second item of the above precept. Although the enunciation of fundamental principles, adding demonstrations where possible with the use of elementary mathematics, is the main object of this work, a large amount of descriptive astronomy, condensed but none the less interesting, is scattered through its pages, and in this historical matter is performed included. There has been much discussion lately respecting the zodiacal light, of which Prof. Young remarks that the most probable explanation is

"that it is due to reflection of sunlight from myriads of small particles revolving around the sun in a comparatively thin flat sheet or ring (something like Saturn's ring) which extends far beyond the orbit of the earth, and perhaps even to that of Mars."

Alluding to the famous theory of a central sun, placed by Mädler in the Pleiades (which gained more favour with the general public than with astronomers), our author writes:—

"So far as we can judge at present, it is most likely that the stars are moving, not in regular closed orbits around any center whatever, but rather as bees do in a swarm—each for itself under the action of the predominant attraction of its nearest neighbours. The solar system is an absolute monarchy, with the sun supreme. The great stellar system appears to be a republic, without any such central and dominant authority."

In giving a brief account of the discovery of the planet Neptune, and alluding to the fact that the first person to see it with a knowledge of its planetary character after its position in the sky had been mathematically indicated was Dr. Galle, who still survives (in his ninety-first year, as recently mentioned in the *Athenæum*), Prof. Young speaks of him as still director of the Breslau Observatory, from which, however, he has for some time retired. Meteoric orbits now form a feature in every astronomical book; our author falls into a slip with regard to those of November. The Leonid meteors, he says, "appear about November 15, and the Andromedes about the 24th, but both dates are slowly changing, the Leonids coming gradually earlier and the Andromedes later." The words "earlier" and "later" should here be transposed, as is shown in what follows: "Since 1800 the former have shifted from November 12 to the 15th, and the latter from the 28th to the 24th since 1872." With regard to the latter, which are supposed to be connected with the defunct comet of Biela, it is a remarkable fact that during their shower which occurred on November 27th, 1885, a piece of meteoric iron fell at Mazapil in Northern Mexico, which, though it may be only a coincidence, is by some thought to have been a fragment of the comet. The work concludes with a very useful set of astronomical tables, giving the principal elements of the solar system, a list of periodic comets which have appeared at more than one return to perihelion with their orbits, a list of stellar parallaxes and proper motions, and one of the orbits of important binary stars.

THE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA AND THE NAME AMERICA.

Streatham, August 31st, 1902.

OWING to pressure of other work during the last twelve or fifteen months, I have not been able to peruse my copy of the *Geographical Journal* for August, 1901, until to-day.

I now see therein a note on 'The First Globe containing the Name America.' This globe, which forms part of a clock preserved in the Jagellon Library of the University of Cracow, has lately been described by Dr. Estreicher. It is said to be 29 inches in diameter, and similar in the character of its information to the 4½-in. Hunt-Lennox globe described by the late Mr. Henry Stevens as far back as 1869. Both have the inscriptions "Terra Sanctæ Crucis" and "Mundus Novus" on South America. The newly discovered globe has, however, on the continent lying south of India and east of the Cape of Good Hope an inscription which is not on the smaller globe—a notable inscription: "America noviter reperta."

This inscription tends to confirm an opinion which I have long entertained and expressed, that the Australian continent was discovered in 1499 (the date is to be found on other globes) by Diego de Lepe and his companions, one of whom (Humboldt suggests) was perhaps Amerigo Vespucci. Lepe's expedition must have gone out many months, probably a whole year, before that of his cousins the Pinzons, possibly before Vasco da Gama had returned from his first voyage in 1498. It went "further south" than any preceding expedition had sailed. The voyage must, therefore, have been much longer than has hitherto been supposed, and some of its incidents have been confused with those of the voyage of the Pinzons, who returned to Palos about the same time (1500).

Both Lepe and Vespucci went to Lisbon, in the hope of getting the Government authorities there to fit them out again, and there Lepe died. It will be asked, "Why did they go to Portugal?" The only inference is that the discovery they had made lay within the Portuguese hemisphere. Such an inference removes at once the stigma which, in the opinion of many, still rests upon the character of Vespucci for his supposed appropriation of the credit and honour of the discovery of South America, which by priority belonged to Columbus, who certainly did not suspect Vespucci of any such pretensions; for when Vespucci afterwards returned to Spain he gave to him an introductory letter to his son, then at the Court, in which he (Columbus) wrote of Vespucci as his very good or worthy friend. (I write from memory.)

Columbus died not long after, unrewarded, woefully misrepresented, though certainly not by Amerigo Vespucci. The latter was appointed pilot-major of Spain; when he died his papers passed into the possession of his nephew, Juan Vespucci, who utilized them at the Junta of Badajoz in 1524. It may be noted (in Norden-skiöld's atlas) that Juan's chart of the world shows the "Terra Australe," in a very accommodating position, east of South America, for some years before, in the celebrated Columbus lawsuit, one who had sailed with Lepe said that his discovery was on the American coast. As time passed, and subsequent voyagers sailed over the position of that "Terre Australe," the cartographers removed it elsewhere. "Fancy," to use the words of your former editor, Kibble Hervey,

Rear'd a continent against the Pole,

a continent which included the western coast of Australia as well as that of New Guinea, with some material facts written thereon.

A paper treating of the whole subject of early discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere I have had by me for many years, waiting for further evidence. The Jagellon globe supplies, I think, another valuable link in the chain towards the elucidation of the subject. If it furnishes evi-

dence sufficient to restore the character of one whom Christopher Columbus himself believed to be a worthy man, it will be a very great thing indeed.

EDWARD A. PETHERICK.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON'S announcements include Surveying as practised by Civil Engineers and Surveyors, by John Whitelaw, Jun., A.M.I.C.E.,—The Elements of Electrical Engineering: a First Year's Course for Students, by Tyson Sewell, A.I.E.E.,—Electricity as applied to Mining, by Arnold Lupton, M.I.C.E., G. D. Aspinall Parr, M.Inst.E.E., and Herbert Perkin, M.I.M.E.,—A Short Text-Book of Oil Analysis, by A. C. Wright, B.Sc.,—The Care and Management of Stationary Steam Engines, by Charles Hurst,—The Electro-Plating and Electro-Refining of Metals, being a new edition of Alex. Watts's 'Electro-Deposition,' rewritten by Arnold Philip, B.Sc.,—and enlarged editions of Mr. E. H. Davies's Machinery for Metalliferous Mines, rewritten and greatly enlarged; Factory Accounts, by Messrs. E. Garcke and J. M. Fells; The Cyanide Process of Gold Extraction, by M. Eissler, M.E.; Mr. Clement Mackrow's Naval Architect's and Shipbuilder's Pocket-Book; and Mr. A. C. Wannan's Marine Engineer's Guide.

Messrs. Macmillan's scientific and medical works include: Mineralogy, an Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals, by Henry A. Miers,—Vol. II. of a Text-Book of Paleontology, by Karl A. von Zittel, translated by Dr. C. R. Eastman, and revised and enlarged by the author and editor in collaboration with A. S. Woodward, E. C. Case, J. B. Hatcher, H. F. Osborn, S. W. Williston, and F. A. Lucas, with 373 woodcuts,—and Vols. IV. and V. of A Manual of Medicine, edited by Dr. W. H. Allchin.

Science Gossip.

THE delegates of the Royal Society who will attend the Niels Hendrik Abel centenary commemoration at Christiania this week and part of next week, which is organized by the K. Norske Frederiks Universitet, are Prof. A. R. Forsyth, Prof. Horace Lamb, Dr. H. F. Baker, Major P. A. MacMahon, Dr. Hobson, and Prof. Love.

THE Sanitary Institute is going to hold a Congress in Manchester from Tuesday next till the end of the week.

THE committee for the Virchow Fund, which was formed in honour of the eightieth birthday of the eminent scientist, has now ended its work, and reports that it has collected 53,652 marks. This, added to the subscriptions to the fund from other sources, will put the Virchow Stiftung in the possession of a sum of nearly 150,000 marks. The yearly interest of the fund is to be expended on scientific objects specially indicated by its namesake. The German medical *Wochenschrift* reports directly from Harzburg a perceptible improvement in Prof. Virchow's condition.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following note regarding the Conference on Nature Study at Cambridge, held on August 23rd, in connexion with the summer meeting:—

"Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb, who played an active part in the organization of the Nature Study Exhibition in London, gave his 'Impressions of Nature Study' as a basis for discussion. What the teaching is, and is to be, he maintained was dependent upon its aims, and four of these most commonly advanced are (1) to add to the joy of living, (2) to cultivate those habits of investigation which arise from properly directed curiosity, (3) to give rise to an appreciation of the country, and (4) to provide an interesting hobby. Informal outdoor teaching or 'nature lore' will directly aid in the accomplishment of the first three ends at least. Unsystematized work in school, or 'nature knowledge,' has an important bearing on the second; and scientific work, pure and simple, may provide the last. Of actual methods of teaching the one was singled out which

ensured the history of mankind being briefly recapitulated in the individual life of the child, and it must not be forgotten that man owed his supremacy to stored-up experience handed down to him by language or in writing, and hence there are occasions and there comes a time when the heuristic method is out of place. The simplest way of training existing teachers was to give them a few hints and let them start informal outdoor work as learners with the children. A systematic training was urged for prospective teachers which should make them enthusiasts, and should be given to them preferably in special training colleges as suggested by Mr. Macan, and not in agricultural establishments whose duty was to fit students to earn their living by a particular industry. Mr. Webb deprecated the idea of omitting geological matters from the general interpretation of nature study which is rapidly being agreed upon."

THE exploration ship *Antarktik*, according to a telegram to *Aftonbladet*, after a three months' voyage in the Antarctic waters, has returned to the Falkland Islands. The scientific results of the journey are reported to be satisfactory. The district of the great unknown sea between the Falkland Islands and South Georgia has been oceanographically examined, and several valuable zoological collections made there. The greatest depth of the sea at the various measurements proved to be 5,997 metres. During the stay upon Georgia important geological, botanical, and zoological works were carried on, and an exact cartography undertaken of about 800 quadrokilometres round one of the largest fiords on the eastern side of the island.

PROF. CAMPBELL announces in Bulletin No. 20 of the Lick Observatory the discovery of six new spectroscopic binaries, recognized as such by their variable velocities in the line of sight, as determined with the Mills spectrograph. This is in addition to thirty-two previously announced; and as Belopolsky had also detected three others, forty-one spectroscopic binaries are now known out of about 350 stars which have been examined. The fact that these are binary stars could never have been detected in any other way, as their apparent angular separation is too small to be perceptible by the most powerful telescopic observation.

A NEW comet (*b*, 1902) was discovered by Mr. Perrine at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, on the morning of the 1st inst. It was about equal in brightness to a star of the ninth magnitude, and situated in the south-eastern part of the constellation Perseus, moving in a north-westerly direction towards Algol.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture contributes a valuable addition to the literature of eclipse work by the publication as a bulletin of 'Eclipse Meteorology and Allied Problems,' from the pen of Prof. Frank H. Bigelow. In this are given the results of observations made in connexion with the solar eclipse of May 28th, 1900, at Newberry, South Carolina, and the special meteorological observations at sixty-two stations located within 500 miles of the centre of totality, as well as the details of work received from volunteers, and executed within the belt of the umbra in accordance with previous instructions from the Weather Bureau at Washington. A full description, with illustrations, is appended of the apparatus and mounting arrangements that were adopted and the photographic methods employed. The opinion is expressed that the selection of sites for eclipse stations should receive more attention than it does. To simply determine the average conditions as to temperature, humidity, and relative cloudiness on such a day as might be forecasted for the eclipse is misleading if the conclusion stops there. As is well known, the temperature during an eclipse drops, and this chill of the atmosphere is often enough to produce a cloud stratum in what would otherwise be a clear sky. If the humidity averages high enough to condense when the temperature falls a few degrees, the site should be deemed unfit for observations.

It is said that at the instigation of the recent meeting of scientists, held at Strasburg, for the purpose of discussing seismic phenomena, the German Government has issued invitations to the Powers to join in establishing an international institution for the study of earthquakes.

AMONG fresh Parliamentary Papers are the Report on Sea Fisheries, England (3s. 4d.), and the Ordnance Survey Report to March 31st, 1902, with maps (4s. 4d.).

FINE ARTS

Roman Africa. By Alexander Graham, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. GRAHAM rightly declares that few histories are so romantic as that of the huge province on the southern shore of the Mediterranean that the Romans called Africa. From the overthrow of the Carthaginian power until the Arab invasion it formed part, not, as did Egypt, of the Eastern, but of the Western portion of the Roman State, and was perhaps of all her colonies the one that had most reason to bless the rule of Rome. Although Africa was treated, like all the provinces of the Empire, as a cow to be milked for the benefit of her new masters, her natural fertility enabled her to endure the drain uninjured, and even to regard it as an easy price to pay for the blessings of firm government, protection against savage neighbours, and the communication of such culture as was then to be had in the West. Nowhere did the Roman system of colonization produce happier results. Nowhere were there better roads, more perfect arrangements for the supply of water, or more magnificent buildings; and nowhere was a sprinkling of such arts and letters as the Roman was capable of assimilating more widely spread. Yet this culture can never have taken any firm or independent root in the soil. Directly its connexion with Rome was severed it began to wither, and under the blighting influence of Semite rule it sank back into the barbarism in which it now lies, only covered, so far as the towns are concerned, by a thin crust of French civilization. Some of these days, perhaps, it may be worth while to investigate the proximate as well as the ultimate causes of this relapse.

The task of depicting Africa in the days of her prosperity seems to have been undertaken by Mr. Graham less as a scholar than as a dilettante and perhaps as a tourist. He has himself travelled over most of the ground, and has already published an account of his journeys in company with the late Mr. Ashbee. But his travels do not seem to have extended far beyond the bounds of civilization, and we should say that while he knows Tunisia and perhaps Tripoli well, and Algeria fairly, his acquaintance with Morocco is entirely second-hand. The same sort of limitation is noticeable in his documentary evidence. He prints plenty of inscriptions, taken from well-known collections, although he nowhere ventures to discuss their readings, which are often arbitrary enough. His history he gets from Gibbon and English classical dictionaries, disregarding not only later German research, but exhaustive works like Daremberg and Saglio's 'Dictionnaire des Antiquités,' and even 'La Grande Encyclopédie.' This is

the more odd because he more than once regrets that "none of our encyclopædias" gives him information upon particular points. Yet these limitations, when once understood, make his book more easy to read rapidly, and as he modestly disclaims any pretence to originality of matter or treatment, certainly reflect no blame upon the author. If flying visits to Tunisia and Tripoli ever become as easy as those to Algeria are already, Mr. Graham's book will tell the tourist a good deal of what he will then want to know.

Of the facts which he thus supplies two seem to call for special remark. One of these is that the Romans borrowed several of their engineering ideas from Carthage, including the art of street paving, and perhaps the use of concrete or rammed earth, which he calls *pisé*. He also thinks that the system of rainwater storage, although brought to perfection during the Roman occupation, was first devised by the Carthaginians, or was perhaps the work of their predecessors. The other noteworthy point is the singular shape of the tombs of Juba II. and another African prince which we here see figured for the first time. The construction is on the principle of the Pyramids, showing an enormous external mass heaped upon one small tomb-chamber; but the shape, instead of being contained within straight lines, as in the Egyptian case, is circular and dome-like, the whole mass looking, if Mr. Graham's restoration is correct, like an enormous beehive. Funeral customs, as has often been said, linger long after the culture which has created them has passed away, and these facts seem to supply some ground for the conjecture of Prof. Sergi and others that the southern shore of the Mediterranean was the home of a civilization far surpassing in antiquity anything that Carthaginian or Roman brought with them. If this be so, the likeness between these dome-shaped structures and the "beehive tombs" of Mycenæ and elsewhere is significant enough. There are several mistakes in the book, of which the derivation of the military orders of the Temple and St. John from the occupation by monks about the ninth century of buildings originally intended for "foreign mercenaries in the pay of Carthage" is probably about the worst. Nor do we understand what is meant by calling Carthage "a tributary of Egypt." But a word of praise must be awarded to the illustrations, in which Mr. Graham, who appears from his title-page to be an architect, has amused himself by depicting the principal monuments of Roman Africa not as they now are, but as he concludes they must have been when first erected. Such restorations, cleverly reproduced here by a process unfamiliar to us, are likely to be of more use to the class for whom it may be assumed the book is intended than the most accurate photographs and plans.

NOTES FROM ROME.

A REMARKABLE inscription, illustrating the history of Rome at the beginning of the sixteenth century, has been found buried under the stairs which lead from the Piazza del Campidoglio to the so-called "Portico del Vignola" on the Monte Caprino. The inscription says: "Under the Senatorship of Count Pietro

Squarcialupi from Florence the S.P.Q.R. has been reinstated in his jurisdiction over the Capitoline Market-place." Count Pietro Squarcialupi was twice "senator," or chief magistrate of the city: the first time in 1511-12, the second in 1520; but the inscription dates from the first period of his duties, when Pope Julius II., alarmed at the popular outbreak organized by Bishop Pompeo Colonna, gave back to the S.P.Q.R. many rights and privileges which had been tampered with by his predecessors. The Capitoline Market-place occupied at that time the present Piazza dell' Araceli and its surroundings, as far as the church of S. Giovanni de' Mercatello and the Torre del Mercato, the site of which is now marked by the small church of S. Venanzio dei Camerinesi.

From the ancient cemetery between the Via Salaria Vetus (Pinciana) and the Salaria Nova, brought to light in digging the foundations of the church and convent of the Carmelites, many curious inscriptions have been lately recovered. One belongs to a Lucius Lælius Fuscus who began his military career at the age of twenty-three and died at sixty-five. The career, lasting forty-two years, is described step by step. He first enrolled as a volunteer in a cavalry regiment, and became in process of time captain in the first battalion of Firemen, captain of the *Statores Augusti*, captain in the thirteenth battalion of the Urbani, captain in the tenth battalion of the Pretorians, and, lastly, captain in the seventh legion Claudia Pia.

Next to the grave of this gallant veteran, whose chances of promotion seem to have been rather defective, two sepulchral cells have been dug out, built in the reticulate style, and separated by a corridor five feet wide. The first columbaria were built, as usual, by a joint-stock company, under the trusteeship of C. Sallustius Faustus, a name of topographical value considering how close the monument stands to the Gardens of Sallust. The plot purchased for their erection measured sixteen feet by twelve, and it is marked out with terminal stones, inscribed with the name of Titus Fœsenus Diocles and his wife Fœsena Lamyra, who seem to rank among the principal shareholders. A mosaic panel, set into the wall under one of the pigeon-holes, contains the following record, in red, blue, and green letters:—"The ashes of Claudia Acte have been deposited in this cinerary urn by her affectionate husband Scantius Telesphorus." The poor widower seems to have forgotten in his bereavement the right way of spelling his own name (TELESDHORVS for Telesphorus). I believe that the deceased lady has nothing to do with Claudia Acte, the faithful mistress of Nero, although she must have lived about the same period. The second sepulchral room contains one tombstone only, put up in memory of a Q. Brutius, a distinguished cattle-dealer (*mercator bovarius de campo*) whose eulogy ends with the words, "dum vixit, placuit!"

The daughter of King Vittorio Amadeo of Sardinia, Mary Ann, Duchess of Chablais, while residing in Rome between 1817 and 1823, made some important excavations on the farm of Torre Marancia on the Via Ardeatina, with the assistance of the learned Marchese Luigi Biondi, who has left an account of the discoveries in his volume "I Monumenti Amaranziani," published in 1843. The remains of two villas were brought to light, once owned by Flavia Domitilla, the Christian niece of Vespasian, and later on by two ladies named Munatia Procula and Numisia Procula. The marbles, the inscriptions, and the fresco paintings discovered in each place were offered by the Duchess to Pius VII., and now form one of the best sections of the Galleria dei Candelabri in the Vatican Museum.

Together with these classical records sixty-one Christian gravestones were brought to light and set in the walls of the courtyard of the Chablais palace in the Piazza Paganica, now owned by the Marchese Guglielmi. I do not

know at what time they were made to disappear—probably during the modernization of the palace, which took place some sixteen years ago. I have been lucky enough to trace their place of concealment in an obscure back shop in the Piazza della Consolazione. The Commissione di Archeologia Sacra has purchased the whole set, and arranged it in chronological order in a hall built on purpose, near the entrance to the cemetery of Domitilla, to which it belongs. Thirteen inscriptions bear a consular date, beginning with A.D. 274—the year of the persecution of Aurelian, in which Pope Felix I. lost his life—and ending A.D. 418. Those without date contain new and beautiful expressions of grief or of hope in a heavenly life. For instance: "Solus Deus animam tuam defendat, Alexander!" and again: "Claudius Callistus in pace decessit, cupiens videre Deum." There is also the tombstone of Cucumio and Victoria, keepers of the cloak-room in the Baths of Caracalla, mention of whom is made in Wiseman's "Fabiola," and that of a workman in the sandpits of the Via Ardeatina, who is represented driving his hard-worked horses, named Barbarus and Germanus respectively.

In demolishing the house which forms the corner of the Via di San Marco (the ancient Vicus Pallacine) and of the Via della Pedacchia, Count Sacconi, the architect of the national monument to Victor Emmanuel, has discovered the remains of a portico built in the thirteenth century, with columns, bases, and capitals removed at random from older edifices. These remains have been attributed to the church of S. Lorenzo "in pensilis," de Paracera, ad balneas Palacinas, as it was variously styled, built in the eighth century at the foot of the Capitol, almost opposite the basilica of San Marco. It is mentioned in the Fabre catalogue (A.D. 1274) and in that of the Turin University (1344-47), and must have disappeared towards the end of the fourteenth century, as no mention of it occurs in the catalogue of Signorili, which dates from 1400. My own opinion is that the porch has nothing to do with the above-mentioned church, but that it belongs to a private house built along the Pallacine at a time when the street ran at a medium level between that of old and modern Rome. One of these mediæval houses belonging to the Santori family is still standing at the next corner (Via di San Marco—Via degli Astalli), with its porch half buried under the pavement of the modern street.

The present apse of the basilica of S. Agnese is not the original one of the time of Constantine, but a patchwork of the time of Honorius I. The foundations of the Constantinian structure have lately come to light in the course of the excavations made to ascertain what connexion there was between the grave of St. Agnes and the adjoining catacombs. This search has led to the discovery of the magnificent urn cast in solid silver at the time of Paul V. (1615) for the safe keeping of the relics of the saint. It has led also to the finding of a document which shows that we must consider the monastic establishment of S. Agnese as a direct and immediate descendant from the Atrium Vestæ. The document says:—

"Here lies in peace Serena, abbot (abbatissa) virgin sacred to God, aged eighty-five. She was laid to rest on May 9 (of the year 514) under the consulship of (Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus), Senator."

This inscription helps us to understand the meaning of the celebrated acrostic of the apse: "Constantina Deum venerans Christoque dicata." Whoever this Constantina may have been, it is evident that an institution like that of the Vestals, where young girls would bind themselves to the true God with vows of chastity, was founded by the grave of St. Agnes long before the abolition of the classical sisterhood.

The city of Forlì owns, among other works of art, two pieces of tapestry of extraordinary

value, both of Flemish make, and both representing the scene of the Crucifixion. Their cartoons were designed respectively by Wohlgemuth and Albrecht Dürer. The city also owns a statue of Hebe by Canova which differs from the two or three other replicas of the same subject by the same sculptor on account of a golden ornament worn by the goddess around the neck. The tapestries, which measure about 6 ft. by 6 ft., formerly hung in the local church of Sant' Agostino, and were annexed by the municipality at the time of the Napoleonic wars. The Hebe, formerly in the possession of the Guarini family, was sold in 1882 by Count Giovannini to the same body for the modest sum of 60,000 lire. Dealers and amateurs had tried more than once to induce the municipality to dispose of the three masterpieces, 130,000 lire being offered for the Dürer tapestry alone, an offer which was kindly but firmly declined. However, the city having lately fallen under a Radical administration, both tapestries were promised to the Budapest dealer Adolf Roger for the outrageously small sum of 120,000 lire, and the deed was duly sanctioned by the city council in the sitting of August 5th. The outcry raised from one end to the other of the peninsula against this shameful transaction is such that it is hoped that the Minister of Public Instruction will take advantage of his right of veto.

The Villa Borghese fell again under the hammer of the auctioneer on Saturday, the 23rd ult., on the reduced estimates of 3,673,373 08 lire (the eight farthings are not an invention of mine!). No purchaser having put in an appearance, a third auction will take place on October 10th on a basis of 3,306,036 lire, without any additional farthing. Let us hope it will be the last.

The Minister of Public Instruction has announced his intention of transferring the day of free admittance to museums, galleries, and excavations from Sundays to Thursdays. The reason for this extraordinary measure given by the semi-official press is purely financial. By making it more difficult to a large number of citizens to visit such places on free days, the administration hopes to gather a larger income from the entrance fees. This regulation is not destined to last long.

One of the columns of breccia corallina which decorate one of the side altars in the church of S. Clemente was stolen in the night of the 24th ult. and sold the next morning to Leone di Castro, a dealer in antiquities of the Via del Babuino. It was an easy job for the police to recover it and restore it to its original place. I simply mention the fact as a warning to collectors to be very prudent in their purchases in Italy, where illegal sales or thefts of curios from churches seem to be particularly frequent at the present season.

A few years ago a picture by an old master was discovered concealed behind a gun-rack in the Castello di Bardi, and removed to the Municipal Library of Piacenza. The picture, recently examined by Prof. Adolfo Venturi, has been identified by him as one of the lost masterpieces of Sandro Botticelli. It is painted on wood, oval in shape, enclosed in an exquisitely carved frame, and represents the Virgin Mary kneeling before the Infant Jesus, reclining among flowers in company with St. John the Baptist.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

Just-Iti Gossig.

WITH a generosity rare in these days the Countess of Milltown has made over by deed to the National Gallery in Dublin all the valuable pictures, plate, furniture, and other objects of value belonging to her seat Russborough (co. Wicklow), once the residence of her husband the fifth Earl. She directs them to be kept in separate rooms, and marked as the Milltown Museum in memory of her husband.

Thus the Irish National Gallery will have the unique advantage of showing the whole furniture of a stately country house, built and adorned in the best period—towards the end of the eighteenth century.

THE British Museum Blue-book recently published shows that a large number of interesting objects have been added to the national collections during the last year. The acquisitions of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities alone occupy over six pages of the report. The date assigned to some large collections of vases, knives, spear-heads, painted pottery, and the like is about B.C. 4000. Older still is a grey granite stele inscribed with the name of a king of the second dynasty, the date assigned being about B.C. 4400. The earliest Assyrian additions are collections of tablets and clay cones belonging to about B.C. 2500.

THE list of objects added to the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities is even more extensive. Of great importance is the collection of Gaulish antiquities formed by M. Léon Morel, F.S.A., of Rheims, and formerly of Châlons-sur-Marne. It comprises many rare and richly ornamented articles of bronze, ranging in date between 400 and 250 B.C., besides many other valuable antiquities.

AMONG the other additions are a fine collection of Gaulish coins, comprising the issues of more than sixty different tribes; a considerable series of Roman Republican denarii; and an early Christian bowl of glazed pottery, the gift of anonymous donors, who desire to be styled "The Friends of the British Museum."

WE greatly regret to hear of the decease of Mr. J. T. Nettlehip, the well-known painter of animals. He was the second of the remarkable group of sons who were born to a Kettering solicitor in the first half of the last century. Educated at Durham, he studied art at the Slade School, and became a regular contributor to the Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and its successor the New Gallery. His pictures were vigorously conceived, but the execution was occasionally apt to be faulty. He made an honourable name in literature by his thoughtful essays on Browning's poetry, which appeared as long ago as 1868. Of these he issued a new edition about twelve years ago. He also published an excellent monograph on Morland in 1898.

THE bridges at Sonning are threatened with destruction, in order to make way for a straight-lined erection in cast-iron designed by a local engineer. The Thames is famed for its bridges, but few are more familiar or more widely admired by lovers of the river than these at Sonning, and strong protests have consequently been made against the proposed vandalism. It is to be hoped that they may meet with success, but the fate of Kew Bridge, one of the stateliest and most graceful of all, is discouraging. It is hard to bring district councils to listen to æsthetic reasoning, although their misdeeds arise as often from ignorance as from wanton love of destruction; but there are material considerations which might show them that where a new bridge is necessary it should be built in addition to, not in place of, the existing bridges, and that it is cheaper in the end to make it of brick or stone than of iron or steel. The Sonning bridges date from mediæval times, and are in good preservation to this day. Brick is a material as nearly imperishable as any that man can build with if made of good clay, well burnt, and joined by good mortar or cement. There is hardly any limit to the life of a brick or stone bridge, and as it is built, so it remains, with the small outlay required by occasional pointing, whereas an iron or steel bridge demands ceaseless vigilance in guarding against flaws or the perishing of parts, and ceaseless expense in painting to prevent corrosion. And even then its life is short. The oldest iron bridge in this country—that at Coalbrookdale,

in Shropshire—has just failed, after 123 years of life. It appears to have been worn out by old age; and yet the Roman bridge at Rimini and the mediæval ones at St. Ives, Bradford-on-Avon, and countless other places in this country and abroad are in daily use, and likely to remain serviceable for many centuries to come.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S art announcements include: The Life and Works of John Raphael Smith, by Julia Frankau, 2 vols.—Old English Masters, a volume of wood engravings, by W. Timothy Cole,—and The Adventures of Don Quixote, in thirty etchings by William Strang.

THE Autumn Exhibition of Pictures in the Walker Art Gallery will open next week. The press view occurs on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday next.

SCULPTORS of all nationalities are invited by the McKinley Memorial Committee, 320, South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to submit designs for a memorial to the late President. This is to consist of a portrait statue, with architectural surroundings, and it is at present proposed to erect it in Fairmount Park. The jury of award will select five designs, which will receive prizes of 500 dollars each, and will be publicly exhibited. The entire cost of the memorial, its execution and erection, is not to exceed 30,000 dollars. The designs are to be shown by sketch-models in plaster to a scale of 1½ inches to the foot, and must be received by the secretary between February 2nd and March 2nd, 1903.

DR. HANS DRAGENDORFF, the Professor of Archæology at the University of Bâle, has been offered and has accepted the post of head of the Roman-German Commission of the German Archæological Institute at Rome.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Maritana'; 'Il Trovatore'; 'Tannhäuser'; 'Lohengrin'.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Promenade Concerts.

WALLACE'S 'Maritana' was performed at Covent Garden last Thursday week. The rendering of the work was highly satisfactory, and the music evidently pleased the large audience. There is plenty of good melody of an old-fashioned kind; there are moments in which the composer shows that he could have produced something better than a ballad opera, while the book is based on a well-known play. Some of the songs in the work are household favourites; they have been handed down from one generation to another. Wagner's influence at the present day is supposed to be paramount—and as regards music-lovers of a certain class this is true; but among the great public there must be thousands to whom a simple English ballad makes a more direct and therefore stronger appeal than the most masterly of Wagner's dramatic scenes. Madame Moody and Mr. John Coates, as Maritana and Don Cesar, of course carried off the honours of the evening—double honours in fact, seeing that there were encores, which may well be tolerated in a work of this kind. Still they lengthen performances, and thereby weaken the excellent attempt made by the management to conclude at a reasonable hour; the curtain rises punctually, the *entr'actes* are short, and one simple announcement on the programmes that encores are prohibited would be an extra help, and, moreover, train the public in the right way.

On Friday followed 'Il Trovatore,' in which Madame Blanche Marchesi as Leonora

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created a distinctly favourable impression. The part suited her infinitely better than that of Santuzza. She sang with brilliancy, while in the prison scene she displayed dramatic power. Mr. Joseph O'Mara sang and acted well as Manrico—he is indeed an accomplished artist, but when he at all forces his voice, the quality of tone is certainly not pleasant.

'Tannhäuser' was produced on Saturday evening. Madame Moody impersonated Elisabeth with skill and feeling; she was at her best in the finale of the second act. Mr. Philip Brozel made a good Tannhäuser, and his clear enunciation deserves recognition. In the third act he greatly distinguished himself. Mr. William Dever's Wolfram proved somewhat colourless; in the last act he, however, warmed to his work. The chorus sang well at times, but were too loud at first in the 'Pilgrims' Chorus.' When returning from Rome, why were they drawn up in front of the stage, as if for a review? Herr Eckhold looked well after the orchestra, but the playing was not always all that could be desired.

The performance of 'Lohengrin' on Wednesday evening revealed the strong and the weak points of the company. Madame Fanny Moody's impersonation of Elsa was intelligent, but she played as if moved by a feeling of duty rather than inspiration. Miss Marie Alexander possesses talent; as yet, however, her Ortrud is too stagey, and her attempts to be intense frequently ended in mere commonplace gesture. Mr. Dever's feeble Frederick was not, however, calculated to encourage her. Mr. Philip Brozel acted the part of Lohengrin with skill and becoming dignity. The chorus was excellent, but the orchestra rough.

Tuesday's programme at the Promenade Concerts included two works of Brahms. The first was the Serenade in A, Op. 16, written for a small orchestra, and without violins. The music is more original than that of the Serenade in D performed the previous week; the *quasi menuetto* is graceful, the *scherso* quaint, and the final *rondo* bright and pleasing, but the opening *allegro* and the slow movement are dull. On the whole, the serenade is principally interesting as representing an early stage of a great composer's career. Works of this kind appeal only to a limited class, but fortunately it was followed by Brahms's Violin Concerto, written eleven years later, in which there is strength and matured individuality. The rendering of the solo part by Mr. Hans Wessely, though intelligent, lacked soul. Schubert's Second Symphony in B flat, with which the first part concluded, was written more than a year later than No. 1 in D, and it is far more interesting. The *allegro vivace* recalls Beethoven, the two middle movements are inspired by Mozart, but in the finale there are notable forecasts of the great Schubert. In the persistent dactylic rhythm and the loud repeated notes we have germs, as it were, of the first and last movements of the great Symphony in C. Beethoven as a boy commenced setting Schiller's 'Ode to Joy,' and several years later he again turned to the dream of his youth; and in like manner Schubert, when composing his last symphony, seems to have reverted to the thoughts of boyhood. Mr.

Ellison van Hoose sang Lohengrin's 'Narration' with taste and dramatic fervour, but he evidently was suffering from a cold.

Tschaikowsky's Second Symphony in C minor was admirably played under Mr. Wood's direction on Wednesday evening. The first and last movements are based on Malo or Little Russian melodies. The thematic material throughout the work, whether national or original, has marked character. The workmanship is at times mechanical, but there is plenty of rhythmic life and romantic colouring in the music. The last movement is the strongest; and in it is felt the influence of Berlioz. The symphony will well bear more than one hearing.

Musical Gossip.

THE third Sheffield Triennial Musical Festival will be held in the Albert Hall of that city from October 1st to 3rd inclusive. On the opening day (Wednesday) will be performed 'Elijah.' In the evening will be produced 'Gareth and Linet,' composed expressly for the festival by Dr. Henry Coward, the chorus master, through whose ability and energy the Sheffield choir has quickly won a reputation which threatens to rival even that of Leeds. The same programme includes Brahms's 'Triumphlied,' a fine polyphonic work, which has suffered neglect since it was produced in London in 1879 by Mr. Henschel. On Thursday morning the programme opens and closes with two works by Dr. Elgar: 'The Dream of Gerontius' and his 'Coronation Ode,' both to be given under his direction. The first was produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1899, but indifferently as regards the choral singing. Sheffield has a splendid opportunity, of which there is every reason to believe that she will fully avail herself. In the evening will be given a selection from 'Israel in Egypt' "with Handel's original accompaniments"; the composer's own trombone parts, we believe, have never been used. Strauss's 'Wanderer's Storm Song,' for six-part chorus, will be heard for the first time in England. On Friday morning will be performed Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater'; a Bach motet, 'Jesu, Priceless Treasure'; a new cantata, 'Meg Blane,' composed and conducted by Mr. Coleridge-Taylor; and the Tchaikowsky 'Pathétique,' which, of course, is not hackneyed in Sheffield as it is here. The final programme includes Volbach's symphonic poem 'Easter' and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' The vocalists engaged are Mesdames Ella Russell, Agnes Nicholls, Maggie Purvis, Ada Crossley, Kirby Lunn, and Muriel Foster, and Messrs. Ben Davies, William Green, John Coates, David Bispham, and Ffrangcon-Davies. There will be a voluntary chorus of over 300 voices. Mr. Henry J. Wood will be the conductor.

In the revised edition of the programme for the Worcester Musical Festival it is announced that Madame Marie Brema will sing Richard Strauss's 'Gesang der Apollonpriesterin' at the concert in the Public Hall next Wednesday evening.

Le Ménestrel of August 31st announces the death of the distinguished vocalist Theresina Stolz, at the age of seventy-two. She sang in Verdi's Requiem, written in memory of Manzoni, at Paris in 1874, and also in the four performances given of that work at the Albert Hall in 1875 under the direction of the composer himself.

THE Hamburger Nachrichten last month announced that on September 3rd the Bergedorf Gesangverein would celebrate the anniversary of Chrysander's death by a performance of excerpts from the works of Handel. A speech was also to be delivered by Prof. Emil Krause, of Hamburg.

ACCORDING to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of August 28th, Weber's 'Der Freischütz' has been, or will shortly have been, performed 600 times at Dresden, the city in which the master lived and laboured for many years. At Berlin, where the opera was produced, its success rendering Weber suddenly famous, it had already reached its five hundredth performance in 1885.

A TABLET has been affixed to a house at Soden, near Frankfort, with the following inscription: "In this house Richard Wagner spent the first night on German soil after his exile of eleven years. August 12-13, 1860."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	English Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	English Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	English Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	English Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	English Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	English Opera, 2.30 and 8, Covent Garden.
—	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S.—'If I were King,' a Romantic Play in Four Acts. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.

THE unsavoury reputation of the hero of the 'Repeues Franches' has until now kept him secure alike from the dramatist and the rehabilitator. Conceding all that can be asked concerning his merits as a poet (and he is at times in his sentiment and in his method—wild as such a comparison may seem—an anticipation of Musset), there is in him no touch of heroism, though there are constant touches of pathos. He is, indeed, a *pauvre hère* "tout aux tavernes et aux filles," and with scarcely an ambition to mend his condition or his ways. If we take the Villon of the *repeues franchises*, we may apply to him what is there said of the Seigneur de Combraye, that

Plus rusé estoit qu'un vieil rat
Et affamé comme un vieil loup,

while the tricks he plays upon tavern-keepers are worthy of his German counterpart Til Eulenspiegel. One can conceive a drama depicting the tragedy of his career, hovering between the tavern and the gaol, with the shadow of the gallows ever hanging over it. He has been at some pains to depict for us his life, and there is not an heroic or manly trait in it. Rabelais has told us, moreover, that he succeeded in dodging the hangman, and in "ses vieux jours se retira à Saint Maixent en Poitou, sous la faveur d'un homme de bien, abbé dudit lieu," where he played the Passion in the "langage poitevin." He was during his earlier career imprisoned and tortured in the Châtelet, and sentenced to death by the Parlement, and again imprisoned at Meung by the Bishop of Orleans, Thibaut d'Aussigny, whom Mr. McCarthy converts into the Grand Constable of France. His chief complaint against this his arch-enemy is that he condemned him to meagre fare, confining him to bread and water. In addition to his influence on national poetry and his dissolute life Villon had this in common with Christopher Marlowe, that he was the reputed son of a shoemaker.

Never were there scantier materials for a task such as Mr. McCarthy has undertaken. Out of this Autolycus he has made a D'Artagnan with a mission like that of Joan of Arc. During one week in which this

starveling holds by a whim of Louis XI. the reins of power in France he routs the Burgundians then investing Paris, stirs the patriotic sentiment in the Parisians, reconciles them to Louis, and wins the hand of a lovely and powerful princess, who is none other than the Katherine de Vaucelles by whose means, he states in the 'Grand Testament,'

J'en fuz batu, comme à ru telles
Tout nu,

beaten like the linen on the banks of the river, an incident preserved in the piece.

In turn Villon plays many parts. In the opening action he is Gringoire, reading indiscreetly in the presence of the king a ballad concerning royal sloth which is certain to send him to the gallows; then he is Abu-l-Hasan in the 'Sleeper Awakened' of the 'Arabian Nights,' or Christopher Sly in the induction to 'The Taming of the Shrew'; and then Ruy Blas, forgetting his mean birth and the frequent "dusting of his jacket," and pursuing and accomplishing a national redemption. It has been said that he is also D'Artagnan and Don César de Bazan. In his tavern rogueries and amours he is also Falstaff with an added suggestion of Nym. There is, indeed, no saying who he is not.

Now Mr. McCarthy may treat Villon as he likes, and there is nothing to be said. He has shown considerable ingenuity in the discharge of his task, and it is interesting to the student of Villon to see in the flesh, however travestied, La Belle Heaulmière, Katherine de Vaucelles, René de Montigny, Guy Tabarie, and others whom he knows only in the poet's satirical verses. He has, moreover, produced an elaborate and effective spectacle, and a series of encounters, martial or erotic, by which the public was greatly gratified. He has not, however, written a good play, and while bringing on the associates of Villon he has not caught the atmosphere of the time. In that direction he has perhaps gone as far as he could. The relations of Villon to La Grosse Margot are suggested if they are not shown. Where he fails is in catching the right spirit. Louis XI. is the most conventional character in the play, and we fail to see the impossibility of the man who made Olivier le Dain his chief councillor accepting Villon as he is depicted as his Grand Constable. He would have had a cynical delight in so doing. What he would not have done was to pardon Villon for the sentimental reason advanced. 'If I were King' is superbly mounted. What is remarkable at the St. James's, it is not particularly well acted. Mr. Alexander is, of course, François; Mr. Charles Fulton is Louis XI.; Miss Julie Opp, Katherine de Vaucelles; and Miss Suzanne Sheldon, Huguette du Hamel, the last-named being, we believe, the only remaining member of the cast with which the play was given in the United States.

Dramatic Gossip.

MRS. MARGARET L. WOODS will publish this month with Messrs. Duckworth a poetical play entitled 'The Princess of Hanover.' The characters of the play include Ernest Augustus, the Elector; Sophia, Electress; George, the Electoral Prince, afterwards George I. of England; Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell (the Elector's brother) by a morganatic

marriage; Clara von Platen, mistress *en titre* of the Elector; Ermingarda von Schullenborg, mistress of the Electoral Prince; and Philip von Königsmarck. The play deals with the tragic romance of Königsmarck and Sophia Dorothea, and is based on their correspondence, as edited and translated by Mr. Wilkins in his 'Love of an Uncrowned Queen.' Mrs. Woods has prefixed a short preface to her play, challenging the conventional *dicta* of critics, both on English verse scansion and on rhyme.

THE death of Mr. James Doel in Plymouth on the 29th ult. deserves to be chronicled in consequence of the advanced age he had reached, being in his ninety-ninth year. As an actor he had scarcely more than a local reputation. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1820, and played the Gravedigger to Macready's Hamlet. He might have acted with Edmund Kean, and we are not sure that he did not. Charles Macklin, the eminent and surly comedian, is said, probably with truth, to have lived to be a hundred, and in some works is credited with one hundred and seven years. We know of no other instance of remarkable longevity among actors.

SIR HENRY IRVING's tenancy of Drury Lane will, it is expected, begin at Easter.

MR. WILLARD purposes producing in May at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, the new play on the subject of David and Bathsheba being written for him by Mr. Stephen Phillips. If the subject is acceptable, the 'Love of King David and Fair Bathsheba' might with advantage be produced by one of our free or independent theatres.

WE hear that the Stage Society is likely to be dissolved in consequence of the difficulty of finding shelter for its performances. We shall hear of its extinction with regret.

THE late Sir Campbell Clarke's contributions to the drama consisted of 'Awaking,' an adaptation of 'Marcel,' produced at the Gaiety on December 14th, 1872; a second of 'Le Sphinx,' given at the Haymarket on August 22nd, 1874; and 'Love and Honour,' at the Globe, August 14th, 1875.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's adaptation of her own novel 'Eleanor' will be played at the Court next month on five afternoons. Miss Marion Terry will be Eleanor and Miss Elizabeth Robins Miss Manisty.

MISS NANCE O'NEIL, a Californian actress, made at the Adelphi a successful *début*, or virtually such, on Monday as Magda in a new rendering of Sudermann's 'Heimat.' Her physical gifts are eminent, but her method is rather starched and formal, and she is lacking in spontaneity. She had been previously seen for a solitary occasion in June, 1899, at the Shaftesbury as Leah in a rendering of Mosenthal's 'Deborah' entitled 'The Jewess.' Mr. McKee Rankin was Col. Schwartz.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE has revived at the Haymarket 'The Ghost of Jerry Bundler,' a sketch by Messrs. W. W. Jacobs and Charles Rock, produced at Her Majesty's for a benefit in June last. The company by which it was presented included Mr. Maude and Mr. Rock, one of the authors.

'UNDER TWO FLAGS,' a not very noteworthy adaptation from Ouida, which was first seen in America, has been produced at the Coronet, Notting Hill, with Miss Ida Molesworth as Cigarette, a part in which she was received with much favour. Mr. Frank Elliston was Rake the valet, and Mr. Everard Digby Lord Rockingham. On the second performance Miss Molesworth was the victim of a dangerous accident, but appears to have escaped serious injury.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S.—T. D. R. D.—A. H. H.—P. B. S.—A. F. R.—G. S.—received.

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